THE BEAVER ARGUS.

Vol. 52—No. 12. Beaver, Pa., Wednesday March 23, 1870. Established 1818.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements are inserted at the rate of $1,00 per square for first insertion, and for each subsequent insertion 50 cents. A liberal discount made on yearly advertisements.

A space equal to ten lines of this type measures a square.

Business Notices set under a head by themselves immediately after the local news, will be charged ten cents a line for each insertion.

Advertisements should be handed in before Monday noon to insure insertion in that week's paper.

Business Cards.

FALL AND WINTER FASHIONS.—Mrs. M. A. Binder has just arrived from Paris and London with the latest designs, personally selected from the greatest novelties; also, the most elegant Trimmings to be secured in Paris. Laces, Ribbons, Velvets, Bridal Veils, Flowers, Fancy Jewelry, and Trimmed Paper Patterns, Dress and Cloak making. Exclusive agent for Mrs. M. Work's celebrated system for cutting ladies dresses, basques, &c. N. W. corner of 11th and Chestnut Sts., Philadelphia. [sep22:6m.

BEAVER LADIES SEMINARY.—The next term of this Institution will commence on **Tuesday, September 14, 1869.** Every department will be furnished with experienced and competent teachers. Miss MARY A. BUNN, who takes the place of Miss Dover, graduated in Pittsburgh High School while the subscriber was its Principal, and her scholarship and experience as a teacher were the inducements that led him to secure her as a teacher in this seminary. Those who desire to see our Catalogue, will please call on or address the Principal.
aug25:tf] D. H. A. M'LEAN.

PREMIUM TRUNK FACTORY.—Joseph Liebler, Manufacturer and Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Trunks, Valises, Traveling Bags, &c., &c. No. 104 Wood Street, Pittsburgh, Pa. All orders promptly filled, and work Warranted. Factory corner of Fifteenth and Penn streets [June16:1y

J. J. ANDERSON, having taken hold of his old Foundry again, in Rochester, Pa., will be pleased to meet his old customers and friends who may want either the BEST COOKING STOVE, Heating Stove, or any other kind of Castings of best material and workmanship. The business will be conducted by
feb9:tf] J. J. ANDERSON & SONS.

THE SHARON MILLS.—The undersigned takes this method of informing the public that they have purchased and taken charge of the Sharon Mills, formerly owned by the Messrs Darragh, in Sharon, Beaver county, Pa. They have refitted them and are now prepared to do all kinds of grinding to the satisfaction of their patrons.—Their brands of flour will compare favorably with any in the market. Give us a call before going elsewhere. SAMUEL DAVIDSON & BRO.
june23:6m

NOTICE!—New Bakery, at Wilson's old stand, Third Street, Beaver, Pa. JOSEPH M. REED takes pleasure to inform his old friends that he is established in business at the above stand, where he will be glad to meet and accommodate them. Fresh bread, cakes, crackers, nuts, &c. &c. confectioneries of all kinds. No. 1 Flour, made from Fall Wheat, by the barrel, sack, or retail.
Jan. 6, 1869.

WILLIAM BARNES, dealer in Boots' Shoes, Gaiters, Slippers, &c., next door to Porter's Tin shop, Bridge street, Bridgewater, Pa., where he is prepared to manufacture and sell everything in his line at reasonable rates. Having removed his place of business from the corner near the Bridge to his present location, he invites his old friends and patrons to give him a call.
my26'69:1y.

Blank Deeds for sale at the ARGUS office.

BEN. K. PIERSOL, Attorney at Law and Surveyor of lands. Office opposite Professor Taylor's in Beaver. [apr21:1y.

E. P. KUHN, Attorney at Law. Office in McKinley's building, east of Public Square.
mar 31:1y.

JAS. CAMERON, Attorney at Law Beaver, Pa. Office in the room formerly occupied by the late Judge Adams. Collections, &c., promptly attended to.
sep9'68:1y.

P. JEUNET, Watchmaker and Jeweler, 3d street, Beaver, Pa. (In room adjoining J. C. Wilson's office.) Gold watches and chronometers repaired and warranted. Engraving done to order. The patronage of the public is solicited, and satisfaction guaranteed. Give us a trial.
apr17'68:3m.

THOS. McCREERY, Banker, corner of Third street and diamond, Beaver, Pa. Money loaned on Government Bonds. Interest allowed on time deposits. We will also receive applications for policies in the NATIONAL LIFE INSURANCE CO., OF THE U. S. Also Merchants', Manufacturers' and Artizans' Co., of Pittsburgh, Pa. Office below the Court House.
apr17, 1869:tf

HENRY MERZ, Dealer in Boots, Shoes, Slippers and Gaiters. Boots and shoes made to order. A long experience in the business enables him to do work in a superior manner. Terms moderate. Shop on Third street (near Rev. Miller's Bookstore), Beaver, Pa. Give him a call before purchasing elsewhere.
apr7,1869:1y

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of administration having been granted to the subscriber on the estate of Miss Jane McKeen, deceased, late of Borough township, Beaver county, Pennsylvania; therefore, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment; and all persons having claims against said estate will please present them duly authenticated for settlement. J. C. WILSON, Adm'r.
feb9:6w] Brighton tp.

CHAS. B. HURST, Notary Public, Conveyancer and Insurance Agent. Deeds and Agreements written and acknowledgements taken, &c. Having been duly commissioned as Agent for several first class Insurance Companies, representing the Fire, Life, Accident, and Live Stock Departments, is prepared to take risks and write policies on the most liberal terms. Also, agent for the "Anchor Line" of first class Ocean Steamers. Tickets sold to and from all ports in England, Ireland, Scotland, Germany and France. Office in Leaf's brick row, Diamond, Rochester.
apr29'68

Administrators' Notice.—Letters of Administration having been issued to the subscribers on the estate of Mrs. Mary Howe, dec'd., late of the borough of Bridgewater, Beaver county, Pa. therefore all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment; and all persons having claims against the same will present them duly authenticated for settlement.
T. H. DOUGLASS, } *Adm'rs.*
H. D. HOWE. }
Bridgewater, Feb. 23,—6w

PATENTS Obtained for Inventors, by Dr. D. BREED, Chemist, and late Examiner in the Patent Office, who has devoted eighteen years to the patent business, and will promptly prepare papers, drawings, &c. Terms, $20 to $30. Write for circulars. Direct to 818 F street, opposite the Patent Office, *Washington, D. C.* Refer to Senators Pomeroy and Sumner.
feb23:3m

THE Folsom Improved Family Sewing Machine. These machines make a strong, durable and elastic stich; will sew with ease every variety of cotton, woolen, linen and silk goods, from the finest to the coarsest, and of any required thickness at greater speed and with less power and noise than any other machine.—Agents wanted in every town. Liberal commission allowed. For terms and circular address
A. S. HAMILTON,
No. 700 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa. Sole Agent.
feb16:4w

S. B. WILSON.......... JOHN J. WICKHAM.

WILSON & WICKHAM,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

jan19:3m.] BEAVER, PA.

Executor's Notice.—Letters testamentary having been issued to the subscribers on the estate of David Ferguson, dec'd, late of Chippewa township, Beaver county, Pa., this is therefore to notify all persons indebted to said estate that immediate payment is expected; and all persons having claims against said estate will present them duly authenticated for settlement.
ELIZABETH FERGUSON, } *Ex'rs.*
feb23:6w] JAMES B. FERGUSON. }

UNION HOUSE,

A. BOYD ROOK, Proprietor.

Successor to John B. Clark.

GOOD STABLING ATTACHED.

BEAVER, PA.

dec 8 till apr 1.

Insure Your Life AT ONCE!

John Hancock

We want the Merchant, The Farmer and the Mechanic to *think* of and *know* the benefit to be derived from insuring their lives in the John Hancock Mutual Life Insurance Company of Boston, Mass. This company presents the advantages offered by other companies, and *in addition* this company makes *all* its Policies *non-forfeitable*, after *one* payment. It also pays *dividends in cash* after *one* payment—and for reliability is second to none. We should prefer that parties, desiring insurance, should apply through the agent for the county. COLE & STROUD, *Gen'l Agts.* Office 130 & 132 South 4th Street, Philadelphia, of the John Hancock Life Insurance Company of Boston, Mass. We wish energetic and responsible agents for this and the adjoining counties. Applications from men of known respectability and integrity will only be entertained.
COLE & STROUD,
5:19:3m] General Agents, Philadelphia.

LOOK HERE.

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.—The undersigned begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally that he has just received a new stock of goods of the latest styles for Spring and Summer wear, which he offers at very moderate rates.

GENTLEMENS' FURNISHING GOODS,

CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

Clothing made to order on the shortest notice. Thankful to the public for past favors, I hope by close attention to business to merit a continuance of the same.
DANIEL MILLER, *PA.*
BRIDGE ST., BRIDGEWATER,
mar24:tf

Book Agents Wanted for

Struggles and Triumphs Of P. T. Barnum.

Written by Himself, In One Large Octavo Volume—Nearly 800 Pages Printed in English and German—33 Elegant Full Page Engravings.

It Embraces FORTY YEARS RECOLLECTIONS of his busy life, as a Merchant, Manager, Banker, Lecturer and Showman, and gives accounts of his Imprisonment, his Failures, his Successful European Tours, and important Historical and Personal Reminiscences; replete with Humor, Anecdotes and entertaining Narrative. No book published so acceptable to all classes. Every one wants it. Agents are selling from 50 to 100 a week. We offer extra terms. Our Illustrated Catalogue and Terms to Agents sent free. J. B. BURR & CO.
jan23:3m] Publishers, Hartford, Conn

Miscellaneous.

PARHAM

Sewing Machine Company.

NEW FAMILY SEWING MACHINES,

Superior to any and all other Machines for Range of Work, Simplicity of Construction, Strength, Durability, Lightness of Running, Finish and Speed.

Agents Wanted

For Western Pennsylvania and Eastern Ohio. Liberal Commissions Allowed.

H. MILLINGAR, Ag't.
No. 70 Smithfield Street
feb10:1m] PITTSBURGH, PA.

T. O. MORGAN.

SUCCESSOR TO

SHALLENBERGER BROS.

DEALER IN

Fine Family Groceries.

Queensware, Hardware,

NAILS, WINDOW GLASS, WOOD AND WILLOW WARE, BACON, FISH, FLOUR, SALT, LIME,

Country Produce Taken in Exchange for Goods.

Goods delivered free of charge in all the Villages.

aug19;68.

THE SUEZ CANAL!

WHILE the World is more or less exercised over the opening of the Suez Canal, the Public, in Beaver and vicinity, should not lose sight of the fact that

S. SNITGER & Co.

At their old stand in Beaver, Pa., are still furnishing to their customers everything called for in their line. They always keep a full assortment of

GROCERIES,

Flour, Feed, Coffees, Teas, Sugars, Spices,

Tobacco and Cigars;

And all other articles usually found In a First Class

GROCERY STORE.

From their long and intimate acquaintance with the Grocery, Flour and Feed business, and their disposition to render satisfaction to those who may favor them with their patronage, they hope in the future, as in the past, to obtain a liberal share of the public patronage.

Give us a Call

and see if we do not make it to your interest to call again.

jan5. S. SNITGER & CO.

To The Public.

THE Undersigned takes pleasure in informing the public that, notwithstanding the "dullness of the times," he has, as usual, a full supply of all articles connected with the

Grocery Business.

Among which may be found a full assortment of

Hardware,

Embracing everything usually called for In a country store;

A Large Stock of the Best

Sugars, Coffees, Teas, Syrups, &c., &c.;

All of which are fresh, and the best in the market. The best brands of

FLOUR

Can always be obtained at my Store, and at as low a price as can be afforded.

Cornmeal Feed, &c.,

Kept on hand, and sold in any quantity. His assortment of

Queensware, Glass &c,

Is complete, and will compare favorably with any stock in the county. In short, he aims to keep a

FIRST CLASS GROCERY STORE,

And no pains nor efforts on his part will fail to make it such.

Having been in the Grocery Business for a number of years, and becoming familiar with it in all of its branches, he feels confident that he will be able

To Please his Patrons.

Remember the Stand.

Stewarts' Block,

Bridge Street, Bridgewater Pa.

A. S. HARVEY.

jan5.1869:1y

HINKLEY KNITTING MACHINES,

$30.00.

The most perfect machine yet invented. Will widen and narrow, turn a heel or point the toe. It will knit plain or ribbed. It will knit stockings, drawers, shirts, &c., &c. It is cheap, simple and durable. It sets up its own work, uses but one needle, and requires no adjusting whatever. It will do the same work that the Lamb machine will do and costs less than half as much and has not the tenth part of the machinery to get out of order. Circulars and samples mailed free on application. Agents wanted. All machines guaranteed.

STRAW & MORTON,

GENERAL AGENTS,

No. 20 Sixth Street, Pittsburgh Pa.

nov24:1y.

Iron City College

The Most Complete Business College in the United States,

Affording facilities for acquiring a thorough, practical business education, possessed by no other School in the country.

Since its incorporation in 1855, nearly Sixteen Thousand Students, representatives from every State in the Union, have attended here.

No vacations. Students enter at any time, and receive private instruction throughout the entire course.

N. B.—Circulars with full particulars and all necessary information, on addressing

SMITH & COWLEY, Principals,
PITTSBURGH, Pa.
jan19:1y.

NEW GOODS!

Fall and Winter Wear.

I HAVE JUST RECEIVED A NEW STOCK OF GOODS OF THE

LATEST STYLES,

FOR FALL AND WINTER WEAR

Gentlemen's Furnishing Good

CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

CLOTHING MADE TO ORDER

In latest and most fashionable styles, and at short notice.

mar24:tf WILLIAM REICH, Jr.,
BRIDGEWATER, Pa.

Miscellaneous.

B. S. RANGER,

Bridge Street,

BRIDGEWATER, PA.

IS WEEKLY RECEIVING A FRESH SUPPLY OF GOODS IN EACH OF THE FOLLOWING DEPARTMENTS:

DRY GOODS.

Steubenville Jeans,
Cassimeres and Sattinets,
White Woollen blankets,
White and Colored and
Barred Flannels,
Merinos,
Delaines,
Plaids,
Ginghams,
Cobergs,
Lawns,
Water Proofs,
Chinchilla,
Cloths,
Woollen Shawls.
Brown and Black Muslins,
Drillings, Tickings,
Prints,
Canton
Flannels,
Joconets,
Table Linen,
Irish Linen,
Crash,
Counterpanes,
Hosiery,
Gloves
& Mits.

Groceries,

Coffee, Teas, Sugar, Molasses, White SilverDrips, Golden and Common Syrups, Mackerel in barrels and kits, Star and Tallow Candles, Soap, Spices and Mince Meat. Also, SALT.

Hardware, Nails, Glass,

Door Locks, Door Latches, Hinges, Screws, Table Cutlery, Table and Tea Spoons, Sleigh Bells, Coal Boxes, Fire Shovels and Pokers, Nails and Glass. Spades, Shovels, 2, 3, and 4 Tine Forks, Rakes, Scythes and Snaths, Corn and Garden Hoes.

WOODENWARE.

Buckets, Tubs, Churns, Butter Prints and Ladles.

CARBON OIL,

Linseed Oil & White Lead.

Boots and Shoes

LADIES' MISSES' AND CHILDRENS' SHOES, in great variety.

Rifle Powder and Shot,

Blasting Powder and Fuse.

Flour Feed & Queensware.

All heavy goods delivered free of charge.

By close attention to business, and by keeping constantly on hand a well assorted stock of goods of all the different kinds usually kept in a country store, the undersigned hopes in the future as in the past to merit and receive a liberal share of the public patronage.

B. S. RANGER.

dec23'68:1y.—jy7chgd.

FRUIT TREES,

Evergreens, Small Fruits, &c.

The Subscriber takes this method to inform his friends, and the public generally, that he has still some good APPLE TREES to dispose of [large size], Price $12. per hundred. Also, a choice lot of EVERGREENS, and the best variety of SMALL FRUITS, such as the *Philadelphia, Clark, Everbearing, Mammoth Cluster, Doolittle, Black Cap, and Brinkle's Orange Raspberry; Kittatinny, Wilson's Early, and Lawton Blackberry; Grapevines, Gooseberries, Currants, Strawberries, &c.* Price reasonable. Call, as heretofore, at the Prospect Mount Nursery, three miles east of New Brighton. Orders left at A. D. Gilliland & Co's., New Brighton, or at the P. O., Post Office Box 88, will be promptly attended to. No charge for shipping, &c. Sweet Potato and Tomato Plants in season. ELWOOD THOMAS.
feb23:tf

WALL PAPER

WALL PAPER.

WINDOW SHADES

BOOKS,

STATIONERY, &c.,

THE LARGEST, CHEAPEST AND BEST assortment of these Goods that has ever been brought to the city. Call and examine before purchasing, and be convinced, at

F. E. WELLS & CO'S.,

NO. 106 FEDERAL STREET.

ALLEGHENY CITY, PENN'A.

sept15;1y.Feb.9ch'd

SPRING STOCK.

C
A
R
P
E
T
S

Oil Cloths, Etc., Etc.

M'CALLUM BROTH'S.

51 Fifth Avenue, above Wood street,

PITTSBURGH, PA

Have on hand

THE LARGEST STOCK IN THE MARKET.

From the Finest Qualities to the Very Lowest Grades.

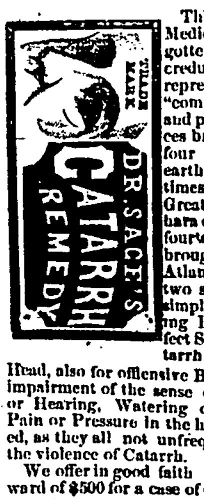
WINDOW SHADES,

Fine and Common Table Covers, &c., &c.

Prices uniform to all, and the lowest.

M'CALLUM BROS.

mar24:1y.



This is no Patent Medicine Humbug, gotten up to dupe the credulous, nor is it represented as being "composed of rare and precious substances brought from the four corners of the earth, carried seven times across the Great Desert of Sahara on the backs of fourteen camels, and brought across the Atlantic Ocean on two ships." It is a simple, mild, soothing Remedy, a perfect Specific for Catarrh and Cold in the Head, also for offensive Breath, Loss or impairment of the sense of Smell, Taste or Hearing, Watering or Weak Eyes, Pain or Pressure in the head, when caused, as they all not unfrequently are, by the violence of Catarrh.

We offer in good faith a standing Reward of $500 for a case of Catarrh that we cannot cure.

Sold by most Druggists Everywhere.

PRICE FIFTY CENTS.

Sent by mail post paid on receipt of 60 cents. Four packages for two dollars or one dozen for five dollars.

Send a 2 cent stamp for Dr. Sage's pamphlet on Catarrh. Address the proprietor, R. V. PIERCE, M. D.,
Buffalo, N. Y.
mar3:3m;je:3m;sep3m.dec.3m.;

Railroads.

RAILROADS.

PITTS., FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY.

On and after Nov. 15th, 1869, Trains will leave Stations daily, (Sundays excepted) as follows.—[Train leaving Chicago at 5.35, P. M., leaves daily.] [Train leaving Pittsburgh at 2.15 P. M. leaves daily.]

TRAINS GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	EXP'S.	MAIL.	EXP'S.	EXP'S
Pittsburgh	155AM	645AM	945AM	215PM
Rochester	310	[illegible]	1055	330
Salem	508	1031	1245PM	508
Alliance	615	1115	125	600
Canton	700	1215PM	230	646
Massillon	717	1240	248	705
Orrville	800	135	319	736
Wooster	835	221	350	805
Mansfield	1035	334	537	940
Crestline { A	1100	440	600	1010
D	1115	600AM	620	1030
Bucyrus	1140	633	658	1058
Upper Sandusky	1215PM	710	730	1118
Forest	1244	743	801	1145
Lima	150	905	915	1255AM
Van Wert	256	1018	1021	208
Fort Wayne	430	1150	1225AM	345
Columbia	511	1253PM	125	423
Warsaw	608	140	156	520
Plymouth	655	300	250	609
Valparaiso	810	420	447	736
Chicago	1030	625	630	935

TRAINS GOING EAST.

STATIONS.	MAIL.	EXP'S.	EXP'S.	EXP'S
Chicago	450AM	820AM	505PM	920PM
Valparaiso	730	1030	655	1151
Plymouth	901	1135	850	200AM
Warsaw	1005	1215PM	942	327
Columbia	1055	1258	1047	423
Fort Wayne	1150	155	1130	600
Van Wert	215PM	256	1237AM	712
Lima	325	353	133	820
Forest	333	449	240	940
Upper Sandusky	425	510	305	1005
Bucyrus	515	546	347	1046
Crestline { A	550	615	415	1115
D	550AM	630	435	1205PM
Mansfield	631	700	453	1234
Wooster	835	827	615	201
Orrville	905	854	643	227
Massillon	943	921	717	256
Canton	1008	938	735	313
Alliance	1115	1025	840	355
Salem	1154	1056	908	425
Rochester	205PM	1225AM	1058	608
Pittsburgh	315	140	1155	705

Youngstown, New Castle and Erie Express leaves Youngstown at 2:35 p. m; New Castle, 3:15 p.m; arrives at Pittsburgh, 5:50 p. m. Returning, leaves Pittsburgh 7:15 a. m; arr. at New Castle, 9:50a. m. Youngstown, 10:40. a. m.

Youngstown, New Castle and Pittsburgh Accommodation leaves Youngstown, 6:30 a. m; New Castle, 7:30 a. m; arrives at Allegheny, 10:10 a. m. Returning, leaves Pittsburgh, 3:50 p. m; arrives New Castle, 6:20 p.m; Youngstown, 7:05 p. m.

F. R. MYERS,
General Passenger and Ticket Agent.

CLEVELAND & PITTSBURGH RAILROAD.

On and after Nov. 15th 1869, trains will leave Stations daily (Sundays excepted) as follows.

GOING SOUTH.

STATIONS.	MAIL.	EXP'S.	ACCOM
Cleveland	815AM	1235PM	335PM
Euclid Street	826	1246	346
Hudson	930	140	445
Ravenna	1004	210	513
Alliance	1100	249	600
Bayard	1128	315	
Wellsville	105PM	435	

GOING NORTH.

STATIONS.	MAIL.	EXP'S.	ACCOM
Wellsville	855AM	355PM	
Bayard	1025	510	
Alliance	1120	535	725AM
Ravenna	1208PM	611	815
Hudson	1242	638	855
Euclid Street	145	719	956
Cleveland	200	739	1010

GOING EAST.

STATIONS.	EXP'S	*	MAIL.	ACCOM
Bellair	545AM	725AM	150PM	430PM
Bridgeport	555	815	200	440
Steubenville	700	1055	306	600
Wellsville	815	125PM	455	
Smith's Ferry	840	146	516	
Beaver				
Rochester	985	230	630	
Pittsburgh	1035	335	655	

GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	MAIL.	EXP'S.	ACCOM	ACCOM
Pittsburgh	625AM	155PM	330PM	
Rochester	735	255	509	
Beaver				
Smith's Ferry	817	333	548	
Wellsville	850	415	680	
Steubenville	950	530		705AM
Bridgeport	1059	629		815
Bellair	1010	640		830

* This is a mixed train to Wellsville and an express train from Wellsville to Pittsburgh.

TUSCARAWAS BRANCH.

Leaves	Arrives
N. Philadelphia, 640 a. m.	Bayard, 945, a.m.
Bayard, 11:50a.m.	N. Philadelphia, 340pm

F. R. MEYERS, General Ticket Agent.

Dry Goods.

CASH BUYERS

AT

WHOLESALE

WILL FIND A VERY LARGE AND

ATTRACTIVE STOCK

OF

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC

DRY-GOODS,

At Very

LOW PRICES,

Either by the yard, piece or package

AT

A. W. ERWIN & CO'S.

178 Federal Steet, Allegheny

jun2:1y.

SELECT POETRY,

THE BEAUTIFUL SNOW.

The Omaha *Republican* gives the following history of the origin of this production, which the London *Spectator* has pronounced to be the finest poem ever written in America:

"In the early part of the last, one dark Saturday night, in the dead of winter, there died in the Commercial Hospital, Cincinnati, a young woman over whose head only two and twenty summers had passed. She had once been possessed of an enviable share of beauty, and had been, as she said, 'flattered and sought for the charms of her face;' but, alas! upon her fair brow was written the terrible word—prostitute! Once the pride of respectable parentage, her first [illegible] step was the small beginning of the same old story over again,' that has been the daily life history of thousands. Highly educated and accomplished in manners, she might have shone in the best society. But the evil hour that proved her ruin was the door from childhood, and having spent a young life in disgrace and shame, the poor friendless one died the melancholy death of a broken-hearted outcast.—Among her personal effects was found in manuscript, "*The Beautiful Snow*," which was immediately carried to Enos B. Reed, a gentleman of culture and literary taste who was, at that time, editor of the *National Union*. In the columns of that paper, on the morning following the day of the poor girl's death, the poem appeared in print for the first time. When the paper containing the poem came out on Sunday morning, the body of the victim had not yet received burial. The attention of Thomas Buchanan Read, one of the first of American poets, was so taken with its stirring pathos, that he immediately followed the corpse to its final resting place. Such are the plain facts concerning her whose "Beautiful Snow" shall long be remembered as one of the brightest gems in American literature."

Oh! the snow, the beautiful snow,
Filling the sky and the earth below,
Over the house-tops, over the street,
Over the heads of the people you meet,
Dancing,
Flirting,
Skipping along;
Beautiful snow! it can do nothing wrong;
Flying to kiss a fair lady's cheek,
Clinging to lips in a frolicsome freak;
Beautiful snow from the heavens above,
Pure as an angel, gentle as love!

Oh! the snow, the beautiful snow!
How the flakes gather and laugh as they go
Whirling about in their maddening fun,
It plays in its glee with every one—
Chasing,
Laughing,
Hurrying by;
It lights on the face, and it sparkles the eye,
And the playful dogs, with a bark and a bound,
Snap at the crystals that eddy around;
The town is alive and its heart in a glow,
To welcome the coming of beautiful snow.

How wildly the crowd goes swaying along,
Hailing each other with humor and song!
How the gay sledges like meteors flash by,
Bright for a moment, then lost to the eye!
Ringing,
Swinging,
Dashing they go
Over the crust of the beautiful snow—
Snow so pure when it falls from the sky,
As to make one regret to see it lie
To be trampled and tracked by the thousands of feet
Till it blends with the filth of the horrible street.

Once I was pure as the snow, but I fell,—
Fell like the snow flakes, from heaven to hell;
Fell to be trampled as filth in the street;
Fell to be scoffed, to be spit on and beat;
Pleading,
Cursing,
Dreading to die;
Selling my soul to whoever would buy;
Dealing in shame for a morsel of bread;
Hating the living, and fearing the dead.
Merciful God! Have I fallen so low?
And yet I was once like the beautiful snow.

Once I was fair as the beautiful snow,
With an eye like a crystal, a heart like its glow;
Once I was loved for my innocent grace,
Flattered and sought for the charms of my face,
Father,
Mother,
Sisters, all,
God and myself I have lost by my fall.
The veriest wretch that goes shivering by
Will make a wide swoop, lest I wander too nigh;
For all that is on or above me, I know,
There's nothing that's pure as the beautiful snow.

How strange it should be, that this beautiful snow
Should fall on a sinner with nowhere to go!
How strange it should be, when the night comes again,
If the snow and the ice struck my desperate brain.
Fainting,
Freezing,
Dying alone,
Too wicked for prayer, too weak for a moan
To be heard in the streets of the crazy town,
Gone mad in the joy of the snow coming down.
To be and to die in my terrible woe,
With a bed and a shroud of the beautiful snow.

Helpless and foul as the trampled snow,
Sinner, despair not! Christ stoopeth low
To rescue the soul that is lost in its sin,
And raise it to life and enjoyment again.
Groaning,
Bleeding,
Dying for thee,
The crucified hung on the accursed tree,
His accents of mercy fell soft on thine ear.
Is there mercy for me? Will he heed my prayer?
O God! in the stream that for sinner did flow,
Wash me, and I shall be whiter than snow.

SELECT MISCELLANY.

MORGANATIC MARRIAGES.

Everybody has heard the term "morganatic marriages," and many people suppose that marriages of this kind are a species of concubinage, in which the Kings and Princes of Europe are fond of indulging. This is not the case, however. A morganatic marriage is just as binding on the parties as any other marriage. The term is derived from the German morgengabe, which means a dowry. It signifies a matrimonial contract in which one of the parties is greatly superior in rank to the other. If it be the bride that is of inferior rank, she agrees that neither she nor her children shall be entitled to the rank or estate of her husband, and that the dowry which is settled upon her at the time of her marriage shall be accepted in lieu of all other privileges. If the man be the inferior, he gives assent to similar conditions. In the bridal ceremony the party of superior rank gives the left hand, instead of the right, to the other—whence these marriages are sometimes styled, 'left handed.'

One of the most famous marriages of this class was that of Frederick William III, of Prussia, to the Countess Augusta, of Harrach, upon whom her husband conferred the rank of Princess of Leipnitz—a marriage consummated in 1824, long after the death of the King's legitimate wife, the beautiful Queen Louisa. The Princess of Leipnitz is still living—a widow since 1840. Another morganatic marriage was that of the late King of Denmark, Frederick VII, who, after having been divorced from two Princesses, married morganatically a plain dressmaker by the name of Rasmussin, with whom he lived happily till his death. He first encountered her under very singular circumstances. It is the custom of Copenhagen, when a large fire occurs, for one of the Princes to attend it and take command of the detachment of troops which is always called out to keep order while the firemen endeavor to extinguish the flames.

Frederick, Crown Prince, of Denmark, was once performing this duty when his eye caught sight of a wax figure in the window of a dressmaker's shop, in the second story of a burning building. In the hurry and excitement of the moment he mistook this gay figure for a human person endeavoring to escape from the window. Leaping from his horse, he plunged into the building and ascended the staircase. On his way through the rooms he discovered the owner of the fashionable dressmaking establishment, who was bewildered in the smoke, and whom he conducted to a place of safety. This was the woman he subsequently married, giving her the title of the Countess Dunner, and settling upon her a large dowry. She survived him only a year or two.

Among the existing members of princely houses who have contracted this kind of marriage may be mentioned Prince Leopold of Saxony, Prince Charles of Bavaria, and Prince Alexander of Wurtemburg. It is a son of the last named, an offspring of his morganatic marriage who, under the name of Prince Teck, lately married the cousin of Queen Victoria, the Princess Mary of Cambridge. A singular instance of morganatic union is that of Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimer, who is married in this manner to the daughter of the proud Duke of Richmond; while another English nobleman, the Duke of Hamilton, wedded on terms of perfect equality a Princess of the Grand Ducal house of Baden, whose rank is certainly as high as that of Prince Edward.

The only modern case with which we are familiar of a morganatic marriage in which the bride was a person of superior rank, is that of the Princess Elizabeth of Italy, sister-in-law of Victor Emanuel, who was married with the left hand in 1856—a year after the death of her husband, Prince Ferdinand—to the Marquis Rapallo. Victor Emanuel is said to have been more than once on the point of contracting a morganatic marriage with some of his favorites, but has been prevented by the advice of his Ministers who—somehow or other—deem it better for the interests of the State that he should live in a more reprehensible manner.

The reigning dynasty of Baden presents an isolated instance of a scion of a morganatic marriage breaking through the trammelling precision of such an union, and succeeding to the rank of his parent on the same way as the offspring of an equal marriage. In 1830, with the death of the Grand Duke Louis, the strictly legitimate line of the ancient princes of Baden came to an end. King Louis, of Bavaria, was on the point of taking possession of the country as next of kin, when Leopold—the offspring of a morganatic marriage of the presiding Grand Duke Charles Frederick—suddenly proclaimed himself Grand Duke, and was supported by the people, who admired his boldness. Bavaria threatened war, but the French revolution of 1830, causing disturbances in Germany induced the King, Louis, to pause, and he finally contented himself with a protest against the usurpation. He has not since been disturbed, and his claims have been recognized by the German confederacy. Leopold's son is now on the throne, and married to the sister of the King of Prussia. One more instance of morganatic union is that of the Elector of Hesse with Gertrude Lehmann, the pretty wife of a non-commissioned officer, who was bribed to permit a divorce for that purpose. The Elector made her a Countess, and afterwards Princess of Hannan. She bore him six sons and three daughters, who took titles from their mother. It is said he intended to declare his eldest son heir to the throne, notwithstanding the legal hindrance, but Prussia has settled the question by annexing that principality to her own dominions.

TWO WAYS OF LOOKING AT A THING.

I. HIS STORY.

It had been very hot all day, and now the clouds were scudding over the sky bringing a refreshing coolness with them, as well as the prospect of a speedy rain.

Father declared it would storm before morning, and the hay must be got in: so there was nothing for it but that Dan and I should buckle to and get it in that night. So at it we went, pitching the hay into the rack with a celerity that spoke strength of muscle, at least.

When we drove up to the barn with the first load, there was cousin up in the hay mow hunting eggs. We drove up until the fragrant load was only a little way before her. Spying us, she came to the very edge of the great wide window.

'Oh Dan! let me jump!' she cried, eagerly, all ready to spring at the first word of assent.

'Come,' he said, stretching out his arms to her, and she threw herself down with an impetus that flung both off their balance to sink in the slippery, treacherous material; but in a moment Jean was up again, laughing merrily.

How she worked with us to get it in, her little white hands grasping the fork with such force, making vigorous plunges, and leading one to believe she was going to raise at least [illegible] But she worked bravely on, nevertheless, while merry jokes and laughter were constantly flying between her and Dan; and all the air around echoed to the sound of their light laughter.

I watched them furtively—those two; it seemed to me there must be some secret understanding between them. How Jean would laugh and pout all in a breath, as it were, and talk with Dan, sometimes teasing, scolding in serio-comic style, which brought a smile even to my sober face: then patting him in such a way as fairly drove me frantic, until at last I climbed up into the mow with my fork, and left them to have it out themselves.

Once or twice, when she was at the merriest, I had caught her eye, and she suddenly sobered for a moment while she flushed, scarlet; I do not know why, I'm sure. I hope I didn't look reproving; but the fact is, I ought not to be round with gay, young folks—my sober face seems to act like a constant check upon them. Not that I am so much older, for I am but four years Dan's senior, he being twenty-three; but then Jean is only nineteen; and I suppose I seem very old to her.

Ah, well! I wonder if she remembers when she used to live with us years ago. She was not our cousin; but she never knew the difference because she was so young when aunt Margaret died, and she came to live with us years ago. She was a little loving, clinging thing, and we were very fond of her. I wonder if she remembers how she used to follow me around the house and farm; how, the moment I seated myself, she would climb on my knee, winding her arms around my neck, and lay her golden head on my shoulders. I was fifteen, and she was only seven. Perhaps she does not remember, but then she used to think there was no one like cousin Malcom! She and Dan were forever quarreling. They could never agree for an hour.

And how she used to tell me all her little troubles. If her doll, or any of her playthings were broken, it was always laid carefully by until cousin Malcom got home. Then she was sure it would be mended if that were possible; or if not it would be replaced by something else. I used to spend nearly all my pocket money in those days for my little golden haired Jean, and enjoyed it best that way.

How happy she was when mother allowed her to hem a handkerchief for me. She would sit in her low rocking chair, and stitch away with her little mouth pursed up, and unaccustomed wrinkles in her sunny brow, taking each stitch with a tremulous exactness, examing it on both sides to see that it was barely visible; refusing to go and play, or rest from her labor at all, until the momentous affair was accomplished. Then, how flushed up and delighted she looked at my praise, fully believing me when I said it was hemmed so very nicely that I must carry it only on the most important public occasions.

Oh! I know she loved me then; and when, after her eighth birthday, her uncle sent for her to go with them to the West, there was no one in the family with whom she parted with such bitter tears as from me.

How well I recall that day! Kind as my father and mother had always been to her, and dearly as she loved them, she started from them with many tears it is true, but with a tolerable degree of composure. Dan she left with a cool kiss and a touch of the hand.

But I had withdrawn to the kitchen. I was old enough and manly enough to be ashamed of tears, and I could not keep them back; still, I was resolved no one should see them save my little cousin for whom they were shed.

I stood leaning against the window, wiping my eyes, when I heard her light step.

'Oh, Malcom!' she cried, 'I do feel so bad;' and in a moment she was clinging to my neck, crying as though her heart would break.

At that my sham manliness forsook me, and I broke down utterly; so we mingled our tears together, with promises never to forget each other.

'And remember, Malcom,'—these were her parting words,—'I am your own little sister, and I shall come back here, some time, and live with you. I shall always love you best of anybody in the world; you have been so good to me you best of brothers!'

How distinctly I remember her very words, although it is twelve years ago.

I wonder if she has forgotten the parting present she made me—a pincushion, elaborately embroidered in gay colors with the words "remember me," put in (with infinite pains, as mother told me afterwards) with pins by her own little fingers. I have the little cushion still. It is one of my dearest treasures. Would she recognize it? I mean she shall see it some day, and then how narrowly I will watch her to notice if she betrays any consciousness.

But it is silly to recall all these things. Of course she doesn't remember any of them. I wonder how far back young ladies like her can recollect! Let me see! she was eight then. Now I remember things that happened before I was seven; indeed, I recollect distinctly when grandfather died, and all about it, and I was then only six years old.

But I imagine, men have longer memories than women. At least, I am sure I remember better than she does.

And we see what good friends she and Dan are; and, in fact, have been from the moment she entered the house, nearly five weeks ago. They never quarrel now, or, rather, they only do so in jest; and the "making up" is the bitter part to me. The end of it all is plain.

How I had longed to see the child, and through all these years of separation how I had thought and thought of her. When the letter came announcing her coming, how excited I was. Dan talked the most about it; but I am sure I thought most.

Neither shall I forget that night she came. We were just coming from the field, Dan and I, when we saw the stage far down the road. Dan had taken the precaution to have his coat with him, but I was in my shirt sleeves.

Somehow I had thought of her always as a child. Grown of course, she would be, but still she would be a child; and I rushed forward as eagerly as Dan, and outstripped him before we got to the road so that I stood there waiting, even before the stage drove up, then Dan came behind me breathless.

I stepped forward eagerly and so did he; when the driver opened the door, and then!

Why then—nothing! Only, instead of a child in golden ringlets, there was a fashionable young lady, stylish beyond any one who had ever greeted my eyes.

I thought, surely this cannot be Jean; but she instantly put out her little hand to Dan with a smile, and said:

'It is cousin Malcom, I am sure! You see how quick I am to recognize you!' She never glanced at me; but I had stepped aside quickly enough at her first words. Oh! I had forgotten what had altered me! This hideous scar was not here twelve years ago.

Well, I rushed round to the back door, and up to my room, thoroughly disgusted with everything, feeling as though I would like to hide my head forever, all had been so different from what I had anticipated.

But when mother called me down to tea, I summoned up all my pride, and tried to fix up a little, although it was with a very faint heart I did so and went down.

There she was sitting between her father and Dan, who both watched her every movement with looks that spoke volumes.

'Here's Malcom,' said father, as I came into the room. 'Malcom, you remember your little favorite Jean!'

I saw her start; the color flush up redly into her face, then retreated, leaving her very pale. I knew what startled her—of course I did; but we shook hands, murmured something. I know not what; and then to my relief Dan went on talking in his lively rattling strain, and no more notice was taken of me.

I caught her looking at me at the tea table, however—not once or twice, but often; and always when my eye met hers, she would turn that vivid scarlet, and look away. I saw plainly that she was shocked, and yet she pitied me. I didn't want her pity! I felt savage, and I suppose I looked so, which called forth the pleasant remark from Dan, 'Mal isn't always the bear he is to-night,' which, for want of a rejoinder, drove me from the table.

Five weeks ago and yet matters are no better. I had thought she would get used to it—that when she heard the whole story, for I knew mother would be sure to tell it—perhaps she might forget my looks, and like me a little better in spite of them.

But no; she never jests with me—never indulges me in those pretty, little familiarities she lavishes so freely on father and Dan.

How charming she is when she lights father's pipe for him! How bewitching when she arranges Dan's curly locks, as he often begs her to do; in fact, everything she does is done in such a way, that I cannot help looking for my life. Indeed, I look too much for my peace of mind, for I see plainly how it will all end.

Once, when she was playing with Dan's hair, he said, half laughing, 'Why, Jean, you ought to take Malcom in hand too—you could hide part of that scar on his temple, I dare say, you are such a skillful hair dresser!'

I saw her shudder and tremble. It was the idea of touching this unsightly scar, I know, and spoke immediately. 'No, thank you, our cousin's hands are already full, I should judge;' and left the room abruptly, thus strengthening her in the opinion that she must already have formed, that I am a brute!

Well, well, I may learn to bear these things better one day. When the end comes I must learn.

II.—HER STORY.

Ah me! I wonder what is the matter with me! Why don't I feel like my old self. It seems as though I never felt happy now a days.

Even, when I laugh the most with Dan, it isn't me that laughs, it is only my face. I have a dreary feeling at my heart, all the while, that I cannot account for.

I had longed all these years to get back to this dear old farm. I had dreamed of it by night and by day for so long. And I had thought I should be so happy if I once got back here. But I am not—no, I am not happy at all. Perhaps, if Malcom would be like he used to be, I should feel differently. If he would only treat me as the rest do I think—yes, I know I should be happy. But he will not; he never will, I think. He has forgotten, it is evident. But how could he forget? He was older than I—eight years my senior. It must be that boys forget sooner than girls.

It seems to me that I have never got over the pang I felt the first night I came; I can scarcely think of it now without tears.

I believe I had really fancied myself still a child until that night. I knew I had grown tall of course; but my heart was as childish as ever; and I felt such a longing to see Malcom's dear face. I really thought—I can speak of it now that every thing is so different from what I had fancied—I really thought he would fold his arms about me, and kiss me, as uncle and aunt did. Even Dan kissed me; but then I thought he was Malcom when he did so. How absurd in me to have mistaken Dan's good natured face, which has a certain animal beauty in it, 'tis true, but no soul, for Malcom's noble features—and that reminds me. Aunt says he is very sensitive about the scars on his face; how can he be? He ought to be proud of them; I should be, if he were my—if he were everything to me, I am sure, when I remember how he came by them. He got them by saving his mothers life—she told me all about it; how she had neglected to fill a little lamp they needed to carry about the house; of her attempting to fill it, standing she supposed, at a safe distance from the burning candle; how the oil in the can caught fire, and blazed in every direction, burning poor aunt Elsie; and how, at her first cry, Malcom came rushing out, and flinging off his coat, enveloped her in it so closely, that it smothered the blaze about her at once. By great exertion he succeeded in extinguishing the blazing oil; but he burned his own face and hands—and he will carry the scars to his grave. But they, are honorable scars; and I for one love him all the better for them.

Dan says that on the never to be forgotten night when I arrived here, Malcom was at the stage door to meet me, too. I am sure he couldn't have been—I should have known him anywhere, in spite of scars. I never could have mistaken Dan for him, had they been together.

I know he thinks me silly and thoughtless, talking as I do with Dan; but I must do something or my heart will break. He does not like me, it is evident; why, I cannot tell. I know he used to be very fond of me once.

Now, on yesterday, while getting in the hay, how sober Malcom was; not a word for me—not a smile; yet he can smile, he can be tender.

I saw him the other night when he didn't know I was near. He said he felt like taking a lunch before retiring; and mother jumped with great alacrity to wait upon him—for Malcom's will is law with her. They went into the kitchen, and I was left alone; but the door swung open, and I could not help seeing and hearing. How merry he was with her; how I longed to be out there too.

Nevertheless, I noiselessly changed my seat then. I did not like them to see that I had been a witness to what had been said and done. For the world I would not have had him know that I was fairly homesick to rush out there, as I would have done twelve years ago, and seat myself on his knee—sure of welcome—and be talked to, and petted and amused as he, and he alone, could do in the way I liked.

But, no; all advances must come from him. I havn't forgotten my parting words to him; so, why does he treat me so coldly?

Oh! I fear I am not a welcome guest in this house of Malcom! I have not forgotten what Dan told me of the young lady from the city who boarded here one summer. She and Malcom were 'great friends,' he said. That accounts for it all.

I see plainly what the end will be; and when Malcom gets married this will no longer be a home for me.—Yet even this does not explain to me why he should dislike me so very much.

Now, the other day I was brushing Dan's hair, as I often do, when he said, thoughtlessly, 'that I ought to try Malcom's hair dresser, so that the scar on his temple might be covered.' I saw plainly his gesture of repugnance, and saying coldly that he tho't my hands full already, he went out of the room to avoid any officious advances on my part, I suppose.—But he need not have been afraid, I would never do it, however much I like it, except he asked me.

I would not have him guess that his love would be more to me than that of the whole world besides; that I am hungering and thirsting for it—in the old way, I mean; to have him call me, as he used to, his little Jean, his pet!

III.—HIS STORY AGAIN.

Something entirely unlooked for has come to pass. And this is how it happened. Father and Dan had gone into town. It had been a very hot day, and I came home early from the field, tired, and feeling the need of rest.

Mother and Jean were sitting in the shade, on the front step with their work; and I soon joined them with my newspaper, talking and reading to them. I can talk when mother is by. She is so fond of me that I always feel, when I am with her, as though I was still 'something' in spite of my face. And constantly I met Jean's eyes fixed upon my face, but instantly withdrawn as my eyes met hers. I do not know why, but the pertinacity with which she avoided my gaze, instead of pressing me, as it had always done before, seemed to stir my heart in some mysterious way, and made my pulses thrill.

If she is simply indifferent, I tho't, she certainly would not behave like this; and if she dislikes me, she would not look at me at all.

Soon mother went in to see about supper, refusing Jean's offer of help; she told her to 'stay and entertain Malcom,' which called a blush to the fair cheek, as she hesitatingly resumed her seat, glancing shyly at me.

As for me, a new spirit had taken possession of me, so that I scarcely knew myself. I felt a sudden audacity and recklessness, which had been strangers to me for a long time.

'Come,' I said, folding my arms, and leaning lazily back against the door post, as I watched her, 'mother says you are to entertain me. Please proceed.'

She gave a swift little glance at me, and then my unwonted spirits seemed to interest her, for she answered gaily;

'That's not etiquette; I am the company, consequently I am the only one to be entertained.'

'But I must obey my mother,' I answered, stoutly, 'and her commands were for me to be entertained. Therefore, I shall wait.'

Perfectly at ease in her presence for the first time since she came, I sat looking at her with a mixture of mirth and wistfulness, which the gathering darkness may have concealed.

'What shall I say, then?' in her very old tone of childish *naivete*—a tone she had not used to me since she came.

'I shall not instruct you! Teaching is a poor entertainment,' I answered with much gravity; 'besides, I think it is a new idea for a fashionable young lady, versed in etiquette, and acquainted with the usages of society to come for instruction in conversation to a rough farmer like me! I thought it was natural to young ladies—born in them—to know just what to say on all possible occasions. I am the one who should be at a loss.'

For answer, Jean remarked quietly that she really was not posted up in the habits of fashionable young ladies she had never inquired into them. And then there came a pause, until Jean broke out abruptly and half pettishly with—

'I wish that I wasn't a young lady. There!'

I opened my eyes in astonishment.

'Why, Jean, do you wish that?' I asked softly, after a moment, drawing nearer to her, for there was a little trembling hope tugging at my heart, and begging to come in.

'She did not answer; she had covered her face with her hands.

THE BEAVER ARGUS

Is published every Wednesday in the old Argus building on Third Street, Beaver, Pa., at $2 per year in advance.

Communications on subjects of local or general interest are respectfully solicited. To insure attention favors of this kind must invariably be accompanied by the name of the author.

Letters and communications should be addressed to J. WEYAND, Beaver, Pa.

'Do you really mean it?' I asked, half incredulously. 'Were you happier as a child than now? You and Dan used to quarrel a great deal, I remember—you are excellent friends now. Have you forgotten that?'

She shook her head petulently, and I saw her red lips pouting disdainfully, for my little Jean was no saint—she was only a loveable, wilful girl, who, to me at least, embodied all that the best woman is by nature, both saint and sinner.

'You and I used to be very good friends,' I went on, watching her as I spoke,' indeed I thought you were fond of me when you were a child. I wonder, if you were one now, if you could like me as you used, in spite of this, and I touched my temple and cheek with my finger as I spoke.

Still she did not answer. I knew, however, that she understood me. Her very silence encouraged me,

'Stay here a moment, Jean,' I whispered, and I leaped up the stairs three at a time, went into my chamber, and back again in a moment. I laid a little package wrapped in tissue paper, in her lap. 'Do you remember that?' I said.

She opened the package with trembling fingers; there lay the little pincushion just as her tiny fingers had folded it long years ago; its mandate still untouched, although the pins had grown black and rusty from disuse.

She looked at it one moment, gave a little cry, and then down went her brown head upon it hiding her face from my view.

A sudden tremor shook me from head to foot. Still I hardly dared believe such great happiness was in store for me. I bent over her, and took her pretty brown head gently between my hands. I had determined now, whatever came, to know my fate.

She blushed violently, but did not resist as I lifted the drooping face so that I could look in her eyes.

'Little Jean,' I said, tenderly, 'I have obeyed to the letter the words on that cushion. I have never forgotten you for an hour; no, not for a moment. Even in my dreams you were present with me. How I longed for your coming, and how eagerly I ran to meet you that night you came? But I saw at once that you did not remember me. You mistook Dan's healthful, handsome face for my poor, scarred one. I had forgotten how fearfully I was altered, and I rushed away, and up to my room, without making myself known. When I *did* meet you, I saw a look of repulsion on your expressive face. Your feelings were changed. In place of the love you had for me, aversion, I feared dwelt in your heart. To night is the first night I have dared to hope. Tell me, oh! tell me and speak!'

I stopped, breathless, waiting trembling to hear her answer.

'Oh, Malcom! how could you?' she whispered. 'If anything could make you dearer to me than you always were it is this, and the knowledge of how it came;' and she laid her tiny hand on my poor, scarred face.

'Here I set my seal!' she added and lifting her head, hot blushing, but with a face radiant with happiness, she pressed her dear lips to the unsightly spots.

I had found my love. Henceforth we go hand in hand, as of old but far more peaceful and happy.

A SENSATION.

Elopement Extraordinary—A wife Deserts Her Husband in Elizabeth, New Jersey—She is Captured and is in Custody.

A telegram addressed to Chief Hague was received at the Mayor's office yesterday, of a rather mysterious character, but which finally developed into sensation. The substance of this mysterious electric communication was simply a request that baggage, held by four checks, of which the numbers were given, be detained at the Union Depot, and was signed "Adam Oese."

About an hour after the receipt of the first dispatch another was received from the same man, stating that his wife had eloped from Elizabeth, New Jersey, with a Mr. Rose; that she was accompanied by her child, a little boy three years of age, gave a description of the woman and a request that she be arrested and detained until the husband arrived. Officers Cupples and Long were dispatched to the Union Depot to await the arrival of the runaways and take the woman in custody. At three o'clock the train arrived, and on it came Mrs. Oese, her little boy, Mr. Rose, and a lady, who appears to have been bro't along as a traveling companion. There were many others on the train but those named only were connected with our story.

The officers took the entire party in charge and conducted them to the lock-up. Mrs. Oese, when informed of the cause of her arrest, replied to the officer that she was perfectly satisfied. She stated at the Mayor's office that she had a little difficulty with her husband and he had spoken harshly to her, and she had resolved not to give him an opportunity to repeat it but if he was willing to take her back she would go. She was tired of her trip and had gone far enough. Mr. Rose was informed by His Honor that it might perhaps be prudent for him to take his departure, as the husband of the lady had been telegraphed to and would probably arrive in the night, and it might not be agreeable for them to meet each other. The lady was informed that she would have to remain in custody of an officer until the arrival of her husband. She was allowed to go to the St. Charles Hotel, where she remained last night, and the arrangement appeared to be entirely satisfactory. Mrs. Oese is about 25 years of age, of very prepossessing appearance and more than ordinary intelligence.

Rose, the fellow who accompanies her, is to all appearance a regular "swell." Wears very tight pants a faultlessly fitting coat, a blue neck tie, patent leather boots, and parts his hair in the middle, which is done we presume in consequence of there being an insufficient supply of ballast inside.

The party had purchased tickets through to Chicago, and left Elizabeth at 10 o'clock P. M. Tuesday, their baggage, however, was only checked to Cleveland.—*Pittsburgh Gazette, March 17th.*

THE body of Captain Haller, United States army, who has been missing since last June, has been found in Milam county, Texas, not far from Bryant station. Two boys discovered the remains in a thicket. Some of the officers from the garrison at Cameron immediately visited the place and recognized the clothing. The remains were fully identified. The pocketbook and other valuables were also found, showing he had not been murdered for money. The flesh had almost disappeared, but the facts that the skull was crushed in, and there were two bullet holes in the back of the coat, leave no doubt of his brutal assassination. It will be remembered that violence and bloodshed had run rife at Bryant station for some time previous to the date of Captain Haller's disappearance. On complaint, the officer was detailed to investigate murders then recently committed upon freedmen there. While at this work the evidence accumulating bore heavily upon certain citizens, and on learning these facts they are supposed to have pursued and murdered the officer for simply doing his duty.

The Beaver Argus.

J. WEYAND, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

Beaver, Pa., March 23, 1870.

THE President on Friday morning last, signed the joint resolution appropriating one year's salary of an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court for the benefit of the widow and children of the late E. M. Stanton.

INFORMATION is received by Vincent Colyer from Gen. Grierson, commanding the Department of Indian Territory, that the larger part of the Indians of the reservation had received their annuity. The quantity of goods issued, though not large, is of superior quality, and the Indians express themselves well satisfied. The Indians do not commit as many depredations as formerly.

THE Commissioner of Internal Revenue was informed on Friday that Gen. Bennett, a former supervisor of North and South Carolina, and one Loring, an accomplice, were arrested at Atlantic City, Iowa, on the 14th instant, by Gen. Clarke, U. S. Marshal for Iowa, and taken to Raleigh for trial for alleged conspiracy to defraud under the United States revenue laws'

THE Board of managers of the National Asylum for disabled volunteer soldiers finished their labors in Washington city on Friday last. They provided for several important improvements looking to the better government of asylums and greater comfort and happiness of disabled soldiers. A resolution was adopted that all applicants for admission shall be allowed the privilege of selecting the home they prefer, and be admitted accordingly. The Board will hold their next meeting in July, at Augusta, Maine.

TWELVE colored members of the Georgia Legislature visited Vice President Colfax at the Capitol on last Friday morning. They were introduced by Senator Wilson. One of the Georgians made a short speech, setting forth the views of the delegation and expressing the hope that Congress would not give the colored citizens of their State into the power of rebels. In reply the Vice President frankly stated he did not believe the existing Legislature of Georgia could perpetuate itself, and said his sympathies were with the freedmen, and he hoped to see them secured in their rights.

WHILE the Georgia bill was before the Senate on last Wednesday, Senator Revels (colored) of Mississippi, took the floor and occupied the attention of Senates about an hour. A great many persons in and about the capital anticipated this speech of the colored Senator, and the result was a full Senate and crowded galleries. The speech itself was listened to with marked attention, and when the speaker finished and sat down he was heartily congratulated by a number of his Senatorial colleagues. As this is the first speech ever delivered in the Congress of the United States by a representative of the colored race, we publish it in this week's ARGUS as reported in the Pittsburgh *Commercial*. Read it.

DR. GIBON, formerly private Secretary to Gov. Geary, proposes to establish a new daily paper at Harrisburg within a short time. It will of course be arrayed against the treasury cormorants, who meet there semi-occasionally to adjust the balances and divide the spoils. A bold, live, honest Republican paper is much needed at Harrisburg, and if Dr. Gibon's proves to be such an one, the party and the State will be greatly benefited by its establishment.

—On last Friday we received the initial number of the new daily. It is called the "*Topic*," and presents a very neat and "newsy" appearance. Its editorials have the right ring, and we mistake our guess if it does not make its mark soon in the politics of this State. We wish it success.

THE annual meeting of the Pittsburgh Conference of the M. E. Church is to assemble to day (Wednesday morning March 23d) in Johnstown, sixty miles east of Pittsburgh on the Pennsylvania railroad. Bishop Janes will preside. Over two hundred ministers are expected to be present. Extensive preparations have been made by the hospitable citizens of that city for the entertainment of the clergy, and the session promises to be one of the most interesting and pleasant in the history of the Conference. It is probable the business will be finished up by Monday, when a grand excursion over the mountains as far as Altoona and return, will be taken, the railroad company having generously made arrangements for the trip.

THE *Radical*, having run its political course, seems to be content now with making "drives" at some, and in attacking the private personal character of others of those who have crossed its editor's path, and aided in bringing his schemings to grief. *Vide* his recent displays of ivory toward Geist of the Lancaster *Express*, Geo. K. Anderson, Lowry, Billingfelt, Irwin and our humble self. People who experience great delight in exhuming private personal matters in which the people have no interest, and laying them before the public, generally get their own gourds cracked, with weapons akin, before the game is over. For fear that Mr. Quay may not be apprehensive of results of this kind we respectfully suggest to him the propriety of looking carefully around and reflecting for a moment what *might* be said through the papers to injure and mortify him in case a vigorous attempt was made to do so. People who live in houses of glass should not throw stones. If the editor of the *Radical* concludes that he is not in a building of that character let him go on with his flinging.

GEN. WALKER, Superintendent of the Census, is driving the preparatory work with dispatch. New plates for all blanks are being electrotyped. Amendments to the old bill will be proposed, repealing the clause making it necessary to file a third copy of all returns in each county at the county seat, thus saving one-third the expense of printing, and at the same time securing greater privacy for the affairs of all individuals. A circular will be issued in a few days giving such information as will enable the people to avoid being imposed upon by persons who may attempt to act without authority, and make unauthorized questions. Under the old bill additional compensation was allowed in California and other western sections. The same authority is now wanted for most of the States and territories west of Missouri, except Kansas, Nebraska and California.

> Mr. Sharlock introduced a bill incorporating the Southside Railway Company. The corporators are J. R. Harrah, D. L. Imbrie, D. McKinney, Jr., M. S. Quay, Thomas A. Scott and J. D. Cameron. The road is to run from Pittsburgh, by the left bank of the Ohio, to Beaver. Mr. Adaire objected to the consideration, and Mr. Humphreys supported the bill. Laid over.

We clip the above from the legislative proceedings of last Thursday, as we find them reported in the Pittsburgh dailies. As these papers circulate extensively in this county, we have been frequently asked, since then, what this bill meant. At this particular time we are in the dark ourselves, and can therefore only state what the people hereabouts say on the subject. It is generally understood here that Mr. Quay is at the head of the movement; and it is alleged by some that, during the past week, a terrible raid was made by the Legislature on the bonds in the Sinking Fund in the State Treasury, and to save these, Mr. Quay—who was in Harrisburg at the time—got up the above bill as a sort of counter irritant, with no intention of having it passed. As Mr. Quay has not been a special champion of the people's interests for some time past, and, moreover, as the passage of the bill was *not* retarded by its friends but by its enemies, this theory fails to satisfy all except that gentleman's particular followers.

Others assert that, as the Baltimore, Pittsburgh and Chicago Railroad Co. had decided on constructing their through road from Pittsburgh to Chicago "by the left bank of the Ohio to Beaver," Mr. Quay concluded on going into the preempting business, and take possession of that part of the line before the B. P. & C. Company came on to the ground. In that event Quay & Co. could say to the Baltimore, Pittsburgh & Chicago company: "Come, now; down with your dust and you can get our right of way. If you refuse to shell out you may hunt another route for your road to Chicago."

As we have remarked before, *we* have no definite knowledge yet of the purpose of this bill. We only report what others say of it here. By next week we shall know more about it. Thomas A. Scott's name is used as one of the corporators without his knowledge or consent. We presume he will order it to be dropped. If this bill is a "pincher," which we suspect it is—a *movement to force* the Baltimore, Pittsburgh & Chicago Co. to pay a heavy sum of money for that which they should get for nothing, in view of the great advantage their road would be to Beaver county—we have only to say that Mr. Quay, and those acting with him in the matter, are deserving of, and should receive, the emphatic condemnation of every citizen whose interests are affected by their conduct.

SENATOR Conkling's report on the credentials of General Ames as Senator elect from Mississippi calls attention to the constitutional requirements that a person to be eligible as Senator of the United States must be an inhabitant of the State for which he is chosen and must be an inhabitant when elected. The election in this instance occurred on the 18th of January, 1870, at which time General Ames was a military officer stationed in Mississippi by order of the supreme military authority, and was acting as Provisional Governor by appointment from General McDowell. In the opinion of the Judiciary Committee his presence in these two characters did not constitute the requisite legal residence, notwithstanding his declaration, when consenting to become Senator, that he intended *to leave the army and reside in Mississippi*, and notwithstanding his subsequent resignment from the army, which was accepted by the President before signing the bill to admit the State.

A DECISION of great importance to many of the ex-soldiers of the Union army, was rendered by the United States Supreme Court last week in Washington. Heretofore it has been held that soldiers who enlisted for three years or during the war, in 1861, and were discharged on surgeons' certificates of disability before two years of their service had expired, were not entitled to their one hundred dollars bounty. The one hundred dollars bounty was supposed to be due those only who were discharged for wounds or the heirs of those who fell in battle, within the time named. The decision referred to upsets that theory and gives the bounty to all, and seems to be a final disposition of the whole question. The case to which allusion is made arose on an appeal from the Illinois Court of Claims. A judgment was given by that court for the claimant *for $100 bounty for enlistment* under the President's call for volunteers in 1861, he having been discharged for disability *upon a surgeon's* certificate. The question was whether, under the act of Congress ratifying the acts of the Executive the claimant could recover, the act providing that two years' service should have been rendered to entitle the soldier to the bounty, unless discharged for wounds. Mr. Justice Swayne delivered the opinion of the court, holding substantially that the proclamation of the President and the general orders of the War Department stipulating to pay $100 for each volunteer, followed by the enlistment of the claimant, constituted a valid contract between the Government and the claimant, upon which he was entitled to the bounty, affirming the judgment of the court below.

We trust the widest publicity will be given to this decision through the Union papers, posts of the Grand Army, and by all friends of the soldier. There are in Pennsylvania large number of invalid discharged soldiers who *will come in under this decision*, and their claims have been so long deferred that probably the greater part of them have long ago given up all hope or expectation of getting anything.

A SERIOUS affray occured at a landing on the Monongahela river, three miles above Monongahela City, Saturday evening, during which Patrick Kensler, a coal miner, was shot and seriously if not fatally injured. The steamer "Elisha Bennett" on her down trip stopped at the landing referred to, to take on more freight, and a crowd of drunken miners made an attack upon the colored deck hands, one of whom was seriously beaten. His companions managed to get him away from his assailants on board of the boat, when the drunken men threw stones at the boat, compelling her to leave her step planks at the landing. As the boat backed into the channel a shot was fired from her at the crowd who were still throwing stones, which struck Kensler.

IT is now next to certain that the Bingham amendment will be stricken out of the Georgia bill and in this the House will undoubtedly concur. For this result the Georgia rebels have no one to thank but themselves. In their ebullition of joy they forgot decency, and began again their old game of threats of personal violence and attacks on private character. The quicker an end is put to them the *better for Georgia and the country*.

THE new law for the punishment of gamblers provides that all gamblers shall be fined not more than $1,000 and imprisoned not over five years and all keepers of gaming houses the same. Lottery dealers punishable in the same way, but purchasers of tickets are exempted. Constables are charged with the duty of watching for such games, and punished for neglect; and keepers of hotels, inns and restaurants are forbidden, under severe penalties, from allowing games in *their houses*. The relatives of those who lose are enabled to sue and recover in any court of record. The act is quite full and very stringent.

A RIOT occurred near Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City, on Saturday, originating in a charge made by a man named Kinnelly, foreman of a gang of men employed in loading freight for the Erie Railroad, that he had been robbed in Taylor's Hotel, and that the proprietor kept a lot of thieves about him. He was expelled, and procuring the assistance of about 30 men, soon after returned and made a violent attack upon Taylor and employees. Taylor was beaten insensible and a man named Kinney severely injured. During the melee several pistol shots were fired and Kinnelly was slightly wounded. He and many other rioters were arrested.

A DISPATCH dated St. Louis, Mar. 19th, says: The dead body found near the fair grounds has been identified as that of Wm. Stretger. The evidence before the coroner's jury this morning showed that he and Herman Tubbesing, who was killed last night, belonged to the same lodge of Harugari, and that Tubbesing was mainly instrumental in having Stretger expelled therefrom. One of the pistols found near Stretger was a French weapon, carrying a peculiar shaped ball, and that the ball found in Tubbesing's body corresponded exactly with those in Stretger's body. It is therefore believed Stretger was the murderer of Tubbesing, and that he committed suicide.

OVER *forty* railroad projects are already before Congress asking for subsidies, while the river and harbor improvements sought for will amount in the aggregate, to over eleven millions seven hundred thousand dollars. The Chicago *Tribune* gives a notable instance of the end towards the means in the case of the little town of Conneaut, Ohio, which is situated somewhere between Ashtabula and Erie or midway between Cleveland and Buffalo, which already had nearly $25,000 of the Government money, and is hard after more, and which during the year ending June 30, 1868 yielded in duties collected, the magnificent sum of eighteen dollars! This superfluous harbor it is said will require annual dredging at Government expense to keep it in navigable repair.

THE schooner James H. Hoyt went *ashore on Wednesday*, at Long Branch, during a gale, and is a total loss. After the wreck, the Captain and four men clung to the rigging, and whilst the storm lasted were plainly seen by people on shore. Assistance was procured, and a large number of men assembled, but the surf ran too high for boats to live in it. A line was shot across the wreck but the men were too much enfeebled to pay any attention to it. Then, one after another, in full sight from the crowds on the beach, they fell out of the rigging and were drowned. One caught by his feet as he fell, and hung some minutes head downward. The bodies were washed ashore by the waves and taken charge of by the people.

THE disturbance of the municipality of Richmond, Va., between the partizans of Mayor Ellison and his contestant Mayor Cahoon still continued at last advices. A dispatch dated Richmond March 20th midnight, says: the dense crowd of blacks standing all day around Cahoon's headquarters at the third station house so blocked up the streets that to-night Mayor Ellison determined to clear them away. At eleven o'clock he sent a force of men there who proceeded to clear Jefferson street. They were fired upon by the negroes, and Richard Bush, a member of the special force, instantly killed, and Capt. William Knox wounded. The Ellison force then fired on the crowd, who, after resisting the attack, were driven off. The negroes carried their dead and wounded, if there were any with them. The police succeeded in clearing the street, and at this time all is quiet. Bush's body was taken to the City Hall.

THERE was a good deal of joking at Washington on Friday last, at the expense of Senator Sumner and Gen. Butler, over the bearing of the following clause in the Texas bill, introduced by the latter: "*Provided further*, That this act shall not affect in any manner the conditions and guarantees upon which the State of Texas was annexed and admitted as a State." On that day this came up in the Senate, and Mr. Sumner was so anxious to have the bill passed that he suggested action without formal reference to committee. The following is an extract from the joint resolution for annexing Texas, approved March 1st, 1845: "And such States as may be formed out of that portion of said territory lying south of thirty-six degrees thirty minutes, north latitude, commonly known as the Missouri compromise line, shall be admitted into the Union with or without slavery, as the people of each State asking admission may desire."

—W. W. Cornell, the well known iron merchant, died at New York on Thursday last.

THE Harrisburgh correspondent of of the Philadelphia *Bulletin*, writing of the passage of the omnibus railroad bill, says: Some severe comments have been made by parties, both in and out of the Legislature, with reference to the hasty manner in which this measure has been rushed through the Legislature. True it is that the bill has been introduced and passed inside of seventy-two hours, but a residence here during the present session has served to convince many that the engineers of this scheme did perfectly right in acting as they have. Had it been allowed to have gone through the ordinary channels, there would have been corrupting influences at work that would not have been of benefit to the morals of the State. Why, even in the remarkably short period that this bill was in the Legislative halls, there was enough witnessed to have disgusted any true citizen of Pennsylvania.

"Hardly had it made its appearance when a caucus of the 'Rooster Ring,' which is reported as being a well organized institution, and into membership of which, it is alleged, but twenty-five have been admitted, was held, and it was unanimously resolved to send a man to Fisk, jr., in New York City, and see whether the bill suited him. Of course the object of the visit can be understood. It was calculated that, as this new road was intended to run away with the grain trade from New York City, and, consequently, reduce by a very large figures the freightage over the New York and Erie, Fisk, jr., would do the handsome in the shape of a contribution for the defeat of the bill. However, the courier either didn't see the owner of railroads and opera houses, or was informed that there was no legislation before the Pennsylvania Legislature which he desired passed or defeated; for he returned, and since then there has been no perceptible commotion among the Ring. Had his mission been successful, things would have been made interesting on the Hill, and the State would have been disgraced by a body which had been elected for its high moral tone and for reformatory purposes."

SENATOR REVELS' SPEECH.

Delivered in the U. S. Senate on Thursday March 16th 1870.

At one o'clock the Georgia bill was taken up, the galleries being thronged in anticipation of a speech by Mr. Revels.

MR. MORTON, who was entitled to the floor, yielded it in favor of the Senator from Mississippi.

MR. REVELS then commenced his remarks, which during their entire delivery were listened to with the closest attention. He said:

Mr. President, I rise at this particular juncture in the discussion of the Georgia bill with feelings which perhaps, never before entered into the experience of any member of this body. I rise, too, with misgivings as to the propriety of lifting my voice at this early period after my admission in the Senate. *Perhaps it were wiser for me, so inexperienced in the* details of Senatorial duty, to remain a passive listener in the progress of this debate; but when I remember *that my term is short, and that* the issues with which this bill is fraught are momentous in their present and future influence upon the well being of my race, I would seem indifferent to the importance of the hour, and recreant to the high trust imposed upon me, if I neglected to lend my voice on behalf of the loyal people of the South. I therefore waive all thoughts as to the propriety of entering into this discussion, breaking through the generally understood etiquette of this body. When questions arise which bear upon the safety and protection of the loyal white and colored people of those States lately in Rebellion, I cannot allow any thought as to mere propriety to enter into my consideration of duty.

The responsibilities of being the exponent of such a constituency as I have the honor to represent are fully appreciated by me. I have about me the keenest sense of this weight, and that feeling prompts me now to lift my voice for the first time in the council chambers of the nation; and sir, I stand to day on this floor to appeal for protection *from the strong* arm of the Government for her loyal children, irrespective of color or race who are citizens of the Southern States, and particularly of the great State of Georgia. I am well aware sir, that the idea is abroad that an antagonism exists between the whites and blacks; that race which the nation raised from the degradation of slavery and endowed with the full and unqualified rights and privileges of citizenship, are intent upon power at whatever price it can be gained. It has been the well considered purpose and aim of a class, not confined to the South, to spread this charge over the land, and their efforts are as vigorous to day to educate the people of this nation into that belief, as they were at the close of the war. It was not uncommon to find this same class even during the rebellion, prognosticating a servile war. It may have been that the wish was father to the thought, and, sir, as the recognized representative of my down trodden people, I deny the charge, and hurl it back into the teeth of those who make it, and who, I believe, have not a true and conscientious desire to further the interests of the whole South.

Certainly any one possessing a knowledge of the colored population of my own or any other State need not be reminded of the noble conduct of that people under the most trying circumstances in the history of the late war, when they were beyond the protection of the Federal forces. While the Confederate army pressed into its ranks every white male capable of bearing arms, the mothers, wives, daughters and sisters of the Southern soldiers were left defenseless and in the power of the blacks, upon whom the chains of slavery were still rivetted, and to bind those chains closer was the real issue for which so much life and property was sacrificed. And now, sir, I ask, how did that race act? Did they, in those days of Confederate weakness and impotence, evince the malignity of which we hear so much? Granting for the sake of argument that they were ignorant and besotted, which I do not believe, yet with all their supposed ignorance and credulity they in their way understood as fully as you or I the awful import of the contest. They knew, if gallant corps of National soldiers were beaten back and their flag trailed in the dust that it was the presage of still heavier bondage. They longed, too, as their fathers before them, for the advent of that epoch over which was shed the hallowed light of inspiration itself. they desired, too, with their fathers, to welcome the feet of strangers shod with peaceful preparation of good news. Weary years of bondage had told their tale of *sorrow to the Court* of Heaven. In the councils of the Great Father of all they knew the adjudication of their cause, albeit delayed for years, in which patient suffering had nearly exhausted itself, would in the end bring them the boon for which they signed, God's most blessed gift to his creatures, the inestimable boon of liberty. They waited, and they waited patiently. In the absence of their masters they protected the virtue and chastity of defenseless women.

Think, sir, for a moment, what the condition of this land would be to day if the slave population had risen in servile insurrection against those who month by month, were fighting to perpetuate that institution which brought them all the evils of which they complained. Where would have been security for property, female chastity and childhood's innocence? The bloody counterpart of such a history of cruelty and wrongs would have been paralleled only in those chapters of Jewish history as recorded by Josephus, or still later, the atrocities of that reign of terror which sent the unfortunate Louis XVI. and Marie Antoinette to the scaffold. Nay, the deeds in that drama of cold blooded butchery would have out-Heroded the most diabolical acts of Herod himself.

Mr. President, I maintain that the past record of my race is a true index of the feelings which to day animate them. They bear toward their former masters no revengeful thoughts no hatred, no animosities. They aim not to elevate themselves by sacrificing one single interest of their white fellow citizens. They ask but rights which are theirs by God's universal law, and which are the natural outgrowth and logical sequence of the condition in which the legislative enactments of this nation have placed them. They appeal to you and to me to see that they receive that protection which alone will enable them to pursue their daily avocations with success, and enjoy their liberties of citizenship on the same footing with their white neighbors and friends. I do not desire simply to defend my own race from unjust and unmerited charges, but I also desire to place upon the record an expression of my full and entire confidence in the integrity of purpose, with which I believe the President, Congress and the Republican party will meet these questions so prolific of weal or woe, not only to my own people but to the whole South. They have been, so far as I can read the history of the times, influenced by no spirit of petty tyranny. A poet has well said "O, it is excellent to have a giant's strength, but it is tyrannous to use it like a giant." And how have they used that power lodged in them by the people? In acts of cruelty and oppression toward those who sought to rend in twain this goodly fabric of our fathers, the priceless heritage of so much hardship and endurance in revolutionary times? Let the reconstruction enactments answer this interrogation. No poor words of mine are needed to defend the wise and beneficent legislation which has been extended alike to white and colored citizens.

The Republican party is not inflamed, as some would fain have the country believe, against the whole population of the South. Its borders are wide enough for all truly loyal men to find within them peace and repose from the din and discord of angry faction, and be that loyal man white or black, that great party of our Republic will, if consistent with the record it has already made for prosterity, throw around him the same impartial security in his pursuit of liberty and happiness. If a certain class of the South had accepted in good faith the benevolent overtures which were offered to them with no niggard hand, to day would not find our land still harrassed with feuds and contention.

I remarked, Mr. President, that I rose to plead for a defenceless race, who now send their delegation to the seat of Government to sue for that which this Congress alone can secure for them. And here let me say further, that the people of the North owe to the colored race a deep obligation which it is no easy matter to fulfil. When the Federal armies were threatened by death and disaster, and sombre clouds overhung the length and breadth of the Republic, and the very air was pregnant with rumors of foreign interference; in those dark days of defeat, whose memories even yet haunt us as an ugly dream, from what source did our nation in its seeming death throes gain additional and new found power? It was the sable sons of the South that valiantly rushed to the rescue, and but for their intrepidity and ardent daring, many a Northern fireside would miss to day paternal counsel or a brother's love. Sir, I repeat the fact that the colored race saved to the noble women of New England and the Middle States the men on whom they lean to-day for security and safety. Many of my race, representatives of these men on the field of battle, sleep in the countless graves of the South. If those quiet resting places of our honored dead could speak to-day, what a mighty voice, like to the rushing of a mighty wind, would come up from those sepulchral homes. Could we resist the eloquent pleadings of their appeal? Ah, sir, I think this question of immediate and ample protection for the loyal people of Georgia would lose its legal technicalities, and we would cease to hesitate in our provisions for their instant relief.

Again, I regret this delay on other grounds. The taunt is frequently flung at us that a Nemesis more terrible than the Greek personation of the anger of God awaits her hour of direful retribution. We are told that at no distant day a great uprising of the American people will demand that these reconstruction acts of Congress be undone and blotted forever from the annals of legislative enactment. I inquire, sir, if this delay in affording protection to the loyalists of the State of Georgia does not lend an *uncomfortable significance* to this boasting sneer with which we so often meet? Delay is perilous at best, for it is as true in legislation as in physic, that the longer we procrastinate to apply the remedies, the more critical becomes the malady that we seek to heal. The land wants such as dare with vigor execute the laws. Her festered members must be lanced and tended. He is a bad surgeon that for pity spares the part corrupted until gangrene spreads and all the body perishes. He that is merciful unto bad is cruel to good.

Mr. Revels then reviewed the history of affairs in Georgia, stating that at the election in November 1867, for members to the State Convention 30,000 white and 80,000 colored votes were polled, and a number of colored delegates elected. A constitution was framed and ratified, and a legislature elected under it was convened after all this. Supposing they had passed beyond Congressional control, the rebel element in the Legislature asserted itself, and many of those whose disabilities had been removed by the State Convention, which comprised a number of colored members, joined in the declaration made by that Legislature that a man having more than an eighth of African blood in his veins was ineligible to office. These very men, to whom the Republican party extended all the rights and privileges of citizenship of which they had deprived themselves, denied political equality to a large majority of their fellow citizens. Twenty-eight members were expelled,

On the 22d of December, 1869, an act of Congress was passed, requiring the reassembling of persons declared elected by the military commander, the restoration of the expelled members, and the rejection of others who were disqualified. All conditions had now been complied with, and having ratified the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments, Georgia presented herself for recognition. The Bingham amendment proposed to legalize the organization of 1868, and would legalize the act of the Legislature in appointing a Judge who decided in favor of class distinction in the State. As a means of future protection for loyal Georgians, he desired that these terms should commence from the date of the present legislation. He asked this in the name of 100,000 white and colored Georgians, and reminded the Senate that he who permitted opposition shared the crime.

—The dwelling house of John T. Stouffer, in Mt. Pleasant, Westmoreland county, with most of its contents, was destroyed by fire on the 9th inst Loss between five and six thousand dollars. A son of Mr. Stouffer, who at times is insane, is supposed to have set the house on fire. He has been removed to Dixmont Hospital.

—An inebriated man in Lawrence, Kansas, was found clinging to a fence, looking helplessly at a neighboring row of shade trees. "Hallo," said a friend, "what's the matter, Jack?" "Durn it," responded Jacob, "that procession's never goin' to git past."

INDIAN CAPTIVES.

The Capture of the Fitzpatrick Girls in Texas by Kiowa Indians—Particulars of the Murder of Their Parents—Whereabouts of Their Relatives.

MONTAGUE, Texas, Feb. 11, 1870—In this distant part of the country, where the mails are not very trustworthy, it is not surprising that only recently I saw a letter from Washington giving an account of the release of two little girls who had been captured by Indians, and their arrival at the national capital under the care of Col. Leavenworth, to whom they were indebted for their release. As from the disposition proposed to be made of the children it would appear that they are without relatives, I desire to narrate the circumstances attending their capture, so that their surviving friends may be enabled to take them home, if desirous of so doing.

The parents of the girls, whose correct names are Alice and Susan, were named Thomas Jefferson and Martha Fitzpatrick. They lived on Clear Creek, some eighteen miles southeast of this place, and were persons in moderate circumstances. On the 6th of Jan., 1868, a neighbor of theirs, A. H. Parkhill, arrived at their farm with the intelligence that a band of Kiowa Indians were on a raid near by, killing and scalping all who fell into their power, and burning houses. Mr. Fitzpatrick, with his wife, the two girls and an infant boy of two years of age, accompanied by Mr. Parkhill, immediately started for the home of the latter, about half a mile distant, closely pursued by the Indians. They had not gone far when the savages came up with the fugitives and attacked them. The two men fought with the greatest desperation, but were finally overpowered—killed and scalped and their bodies horribly mutilated. Mrs. Fitzpatrick was scalped alive and stabbed twice in the back, the Indians leaving her for dead. On their departure she wrapped her head in a part of her dress and endeavored to reach Mr. Parkhill's house. She walked a short distance and fell. When found she was dead. The tragedy occurred about five o'clock in the evening, but the bodies of the three victims were not discovered and brought in until the next morning.

The babe was carried by the Indians about half a mile, when the wretches dashed out its brains and flung the corpse on the road. The girls, however, were borne off uninjured, being consigned to the care of a squaw. As soon as information reached the citizens of the presence of Indians, they organized a band and started in pursuit; but the night being very cold and the sleet falling heavily their trail was repeatedly lost, and they succeeded in making good their escape. The dead bodies were buried in one grave, beside a number of others who had lost their lives at the hands of the same band of savages.

Mr. Fitzpatrick was, I think, a native of Indiana. He had been twice married, and by his first wife had two daughters, who resided at last account in Tennessee. His father was residing here at the time of his murder, but returned to Indiana soon after, and is doubtless there now. It is not unlikely that he is ignorant of the fate of his grandchildren, and it would be well for the authorities to ascertain his whereabouts and restore them to his keeping, as the legal and most appropriate guardian for the orphans.

RICHMOND.

The Municipal Imbroglio Continues—Partial Interference by the Military—Action by City Council—Great Excitement—One Man Killed and Two Wounded.

RICHMOND, March 18.—The condition of affairs here is not much changed. Both Mayors had interviews with Gen. Canby this morning. Cahoon's party, with the exception of three or four who were starved out this morning, still hold the lower station house. They have been without food since Wednesday night. Daniel Henderson, colored, was shot and killed this morning by a special policeman for resisting when they were clearing the streets of a crowd around the lower station house. Mayor Ellison's police still have possession of the city buildings, with the exception of the station houses.

This afternoon General Canby interfered in the municipal troubles by sending a guard of soldiers and raising the siege at the lower station house and giving free egress and ingress to all having business there. This action, he says, had no reference to the questions of the Mayoralty, but taken purely as a precaution against any acts of dishonor or violence. The movement is applauded by the friends of Cahoon and is protested against by Ellison as unwarrantable interference with the civil law of the State. When the military took possession of the station house, Mayor Ellison's police left, and being stoned by a crowd of colored men, the police charged upon them. About fifty shots were fired and two or three colored men wounded. Affairs have since quieted.

To morrow both Mayors will have a police force on the street and hold independent courts. Trouble is apprehended. The city council to night has an ordinance abolishing the station houses now in the hands of Cahoon's police, authorizing Mayor Ellison to call out the fire brigade as police, pledging the city to pay all special police sworn in by Mayor Ellison, authorizing the city court to be held in City Hall, and pledging Mayor Ellison the earnest support of the city council in his efforts to maintain the peace of the city against the lawless men conspiring against it.

The city is quiet this evening. The casualties of to day were one man killed and three wounded. Cahoon has his headquarters at the lower station house, where the military guard is, and Ellison's head quarters are at the City Hall. Ellison's police patrol the city to night.

AT the meeting of the House Committee on Indian affairs a bill providing for the future treatment of Indians was considered at length. The bill will provide for the division of Indians into three classes, the first to be known as civilized, and to receive no annuities or other benefits or goods from the United States, and the two other classes to be composed of the half civilized and barbarous tribes, who will receive aid until sufficiently far advanced to be ranked with the first class. It is also provided that the country inhabited by the Indians shall be divided into four districts, each to have a superintendent, and also that as many agencies shall be established throughout the districts as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of the act. The bill does not contemplate or provide for treaties of any character, the committee being pretty well satisfied that treaty making is one of the worst plans that can be pursued, both for the Government and the Indians. Gov. Burbank, of Dakota, writes to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs that there is a fair prospect that Red Cloud, chief of a warlike band of Sioux, will want to negotiate with the Government, and go on a reservation this spring. This will make an important change in the current of Indian affairs in the Northwest, as he is the most formidable chief of the Sioux, and has 2,500 Indians under his command besides influence over many others.

—On Tuesday morning, a young man named Wm. Briner, about twenty-four years of age, employed at the bone mill of Miller & Smith in the city of Reading, met with a horrible death by being ground up in the phosphate mixing tub. He was cleaning the tub, when the belt was slipped off the loose pully upon the shafting, starting the machinery and crushing his body in a frightful manner.

—The fruit in Ohio is reported enjured by the recent cold weather.

The Grand Army

Nearly everybody knows of the existence in this State of the loyal order of the Grand Army of the Republic—few, perhaps, have an accurate and thorough conception of what it is and what it intends to do. We propose to briefly sketch the outlines of the work which the members of the Department of Pennsylvania have mapped out for themselves.

It is well known that during the latter part of last year a thorough reorganization of the order was effected. The dry branches were lopped off—nominal membership and the membership of nominal soldiers was done away with, and the organization, although perhaps showing less on paper than this time last year, is in far more efficient condition and really on a far stronger basis. It is now in working order.

At the annual encampment held in Pittsburg January 26, Major A. R. Calhoun, of Philadelphia, was chosen as the Department Commander for the coming year. His inaugural order, recently issued, develops the plan of action which the organization intends to pursue this year, and from it we are enabled to point out the leading features of the work.

In the State of Pennsylvania, over four hundred thousand men sprang to arms during the late war, at the call of our imperilled country. Nearly fifty thousand fell on Southern battle-fields or died in Southern prisons, and as large a number returned broken in health, or maimed for life by the bullets of our late foes. Despite the unparalleled generosity of the Government in caring for its defenders, there is a fearful amount of misery entailed on the widow and the orphan and the maimed, which the nation's charities cannot reach or remedy. This suffering will continue till the soldiers' widow have passed away, till the soldiers' orphans have grown to maturity, and till the last maimed veteran crosses the dark river and joins the ranks of his comrades gone before. To care for the distressed, for those who have borne the heavy burthen of the war, to enforce the pledges made in the extreme hour of war to the soldiers and to his children after him, is the first great duty of the order. As such it is a beneficial order, and its platform is broad enough to cover every age and sex and color and party, asking but one question, "Was the affliction brought on by fidelity to our country in the days of rebellion?"

But there is another object—to perpetuate the friendship cemeted by four years of war. Comrades who marched and fought and starved and bled together are joined by ties too strong to be severed by the disbanding of the armies. It is only natural, then, that our soldiers should follow the example of the soldiers of our previous wars and organize from the purest motives to perpetuate that noblest of feelings, a soldier's friendship.

In addition to the object already named, however, by the action of the recent Department Encampment a new work is to be undertaken. A committee of comrades has been appointed to look into the management of the schools for soldiers' orphans, established and maintained by the noble generosity of this Commonwealth, and to satisfy the order from personal inspection. This great work alone would justify the existence of the organization. We know of nothing which would so thoroughly satisfy every good citizen as to the efficiency and purity of the soldiers' orphans' schools as the verdict of a committee of the Grand Army. The committee charged with this duty, we can state, is already appointed; and when we say that it is headed by Major General John F. Hartranft we need not add that it will be well done.

Another objective point of the exertions of the Grand Army is the establishment of a State home for the disabled soldiers. In this effort every good citizen will feel prompted to assist.

County monuments to the patriot dead are another specific object of the labors of the order, and we are pleased to hear the State Commandant announce that monument organization have been established already in nearly every county in the Commonwealth.

The preservation of the war—regimental history—incidents—personal adventures—is also part of the systematic labor of the Grand Army. At the meetings of the posts all historical memoranda and contributions are read and filed for the use of the future historian.

The order, as is often alleged, is not partisan. Democrats and Republican work side by side in its ranks as they did in the war times. An honorable discharge and present good character are the only enlistment papers needed to admit any soldier, sailor, or marine of the Union. Surely the very recital of the objects of this charitable, friendly, and loyal organization ought to silence forever all defamation and aspersion; and it is worthy of notice, we may point out in closing, that only those opposed the Grand Army now who opposed and villified the army in the field during the rebellion.—*Phila. Press.*

—About five years ago a young man employed as teller in a New York bank discovered upon settling accounts one evening that he was $3,800 short. Not being able to replace the amount himself he was discharged and his sureties were forced to make good the missing amount. Since then he has rested under continuous suspicion. A few days ago some workmen in removing the desk at which the teller had formerly been employed, found a gold check signed by United States Treasurer Spinner, of the date and amount (reckoning the premium then obtained) of the alleged defalcation

—A feud between two families in Summer county, Tennessee, of long standing, culminated on Wednesday in a fight at Gallatin. James Harrison, on one side, was killed, and Messrs. Exom and Preston, on the other side, wounded. A negro bystander was also wounded slightly. James Branham received several shots through his clothes. The parties were arrested and bound over for trial.

—A gentlemon was scolding his son for staying out late at night, and said: "Why, when I was of your age my father would not allow me to go out of the house after dark." "Then you had a deuce of a father, you had," sneered the young profligate. The father vociferated, "I had a confounded sight better one than you, you young rascal.'

—A meeting of anthracite coal operators, representing over four millions of tons, held at Pottsville on Tuesday, agreed on the following basis for the wages of workmen: With coal at $2 50 per ton at Port Carbon, outside wages, $9; inside wages, $10; miners' wages $12 per week; contract work reduced thirty per cent.; all advances twenty per cent., as heretofore.

—At a temperance meeting in Pottstown, it was resolved to appoint a committee (to act with others of like character and purpose) "to ascertain the names of such persons who lend their influence to perpetuate drunkenness by signing certificates to obtain licenses for the coming year, in this borough, and report the same as early as possible."

—The Philadelphia Volunteer Fire Department is composed of 87 companies. The active membership numbers 993; honorary, 5,171; contributing, 10,994. In the department there are 47 engines, 113 hose carriages 10 trucks, 1,467 feet of ladder, 81,130 feet of hose, 1,120 feet of suction, 7 hand engines, and 58 hooks. There are connected with the department 17 engineers, 46 drivers, 92 horses, and 4 ambulances.

NEWS SUMMARY.

—The westmoreland county jail contains no prisoners.

—The wages of the workmen of the Lehigh Zinc Company have been reduced to $1 40 per day.

—An Indiana farmer laid a grave yard ghost the other night by shooting his old white horse.

—A Georgia newspaper, speaking of Robert Toombs, says that his mind "is in full robustitude."

—The jail-birds at San Francisco are on half rations and want to change their boarding place.

—Fisk Mill's plaster casts are used by Washington darkies to scare cats out of their best rooms.

—Wilkes says he dined out after his thrashing. Leland thought he had closed his mouth for good.

—A Nevada newspaper says some of the streams of that State have "brook trout over four feet long.

—Defaulters don't always get rich, but by the time detectives look for them they are generally well off.

—Sam Lynch, the ring leader of the steamer Dubuque rioters, has been captured in Arkansas.

—The safe of J. B. White, grocer, at Fort Wayne Indiana, was robbed of $2000 on Wednesday night.

—The Prince Imperial didn't have the small-pox after all. He is not to be pitted so much as if he had.

—They have lately disinterred an "eight foot Indian chieftain and four of his subjects," near Louisville, Ky.

—At Bennington, Vt., the Mt. Anthony Observatory was blown down during the storm on Wednesday.

—St. Patrick's day was duly celebrated by Irish citizens of St. Louis, Chicago, Cincinnati, New York and other cities.

—The laborers on the government canal at Keokuk have quit work, and demand an advance of twelve per cent, in their wages.

—A Missourian, who lost his wife by a railroad accident, asks $30,000 damages. The company offers him $2,000.

—Swine-hunting is carried on in the streets of Louisville. The swine do the hunting and small children are the game.

—Representative Steel, of Armstrong county, is laying seriously ill at his home in Orrville, in that county.

—The woman's party appropriately wants to make Elizabeth the capital of New Jersey. Ann-exation will come next.

—The new princess of Naples was born on Neapolitan soil—several sacks of it, imported by water and spread on the floor.

—A young lady in Iowa, wanting to committ suicide in as pleasant a way as possible, made a nice cake to put her poison in.

—A San Francisco Othello put out his Desdemona's light and his own, the other day, with a revolver, instead of a pillow and sword.

—The New York *Tribune* says Captain Eyre's crime "is worse than disgraceful to his nation and race—it is a *calamity to his species*."

—An enterprising female traveler, in Indiana, secured a whole railway car to herself by carrying a jar of sour krout.

—A party well supplied with whiskey and other needful articles, has just killed a huge California lion in Missouri.

— New Orleans pickpockets send up a host of India rubber balloons, and while the crowd gazes heavenward, go through their pockets.

—A Jack Bunsby told a Connecticut caucus the other day that "if we do our duty and elect our man I have no doubt of the result."

—The Iowa Senate applauded the other day, when the President said: "Miss Clerk." She is a young, pretty, and engrossing clerk.

—Policy has beaten a Philadelphian out of $250,000; $100,000 of which he had at once. He now feels thankful for the shelter of the poor house.

—A Minnesota paper announces that four young ladies were recently baptized in Rum river, in that State, with the mercury 10 degrees above zero.

—Some of the Philadelphia papers are making a great ado just because two policemen clubbed a drunken woman to death in the street a night or two since.

—Mrs. Esther Morris, Justice of the Peace, in Wyoming, on her first court day, wore a calico gown, worsted breakfast shawl, green hair ribbons and green necktie.

—Olive Logan says there are two kinds of fashionable "girls" One has no thought beyond her mere personal apperance, and the other is fashionable and yet has brains.

—Maron Palmer, an employe, fell upon a heading saw in a stave manufactory at Fort Wayne, Indiana, on Wednesday, and had his right hip horribly mangled.

—Students in the Baptist Theological Seminary, at Chicago, are said to be living on less than a dollar a day, and are suffering great privations for lack of means.

—At Nashville on Thursday last, the Irish population were out in large numbers celebrating St. Patrick's day, whilst the Hebrews were equally zealous in celebrating the Festival of Purim.

—The Hon. G. A. Grow has recently become connected with a large manufacturing establishment in Philadelphia, and removed to that city.

—Josiah Spencer, of Warren, was killed in that town on Saturday by falling from the top of the railroad bridge to the ground. He was engaged in making repairs.

—The new Opera House of Messrs. Parshall and Gould, at Titusville, it is expected, will be ready for "public dedication" in September. The sittings will accommodate fifteen hundred persons.

—A few evenings ago a meeting was held in Waynesburg, Chester county, to take measures for the formation of a new county out of parts of, Chester, Lancaster and Berks, with Waynesburg as the county seat.

—Mr. Michael Keath died at the Blair County Alms House, on the 10th inst., at the advanced age of one hundred and four years. He was an inmate of the Alms House for the past ten years, during which time he was totally blind, but he enjoyed good health until the last ten days, when he had a paralytic stroke.

—At the Philadelphia Methodist Episcopal Conference the returns on the question of lay delegation were officially reported. The vote stood in this Conference—for, 6,409; against, 1,469; majority in favor, 4,940.

—Some of the lager beer dealers in Madison, Wis., refused to supply beer to members of the Legislature who voted in favor of removing the State capital to Milwaukee. Some legislators got very thirsty.

—The Senate promises the country some action on the bill abolishing the franking privilege next week, when possibly the Georgia bill will be out of the way. By general consent it was made the special order for next Tuesday.

TO THE WORKING CLASS.—We are now prepared to furnish all classes with constant employment at home, the whole of the time or for the spare moments. Business new, light and profitable. Persons of either sex easily earn from 50 cts. to $5 per evening, and a proportional sum by devoting their whole time to the business. Boys and girls earn nearly as much as men. That all who see this may send their address and test the business, we make this unparalleled offer: To such as are not well satisfied, we will send $1 dollar to pay for the trouble of writing. Full particulars, a valuable sample, which will do to commence work on, and a copy of *The People's Literary Companion*—one of the largest and best family newspapers published—all sent free by mail. Reader, if you want permanent, profitable work, address E. C. ALLEN & Co., *Augusta, Me.*

oct27:3m.

Medicinal.

1854

SEWARD'S

COUGH CURE

A Safe and Speedy Cure for Coughs, Colds, Asthma Bronchitis, Hoarseness, Croup, Influenza, Whooping Cough, Incipient, Consumption, and all Diseases of the Throat and Lungs. Don't neglect a severe Cough, or throw away money on a worthless medicine.

PRICE FIFTY CENTS PER BOTTLE

Prepared by SEWARD, BENTLEY & CHENEY, Druggists, Buffalo, N.Y. Sold by all Druggists.

je30:1y

Ayer's

Hair Vigor,

For restoring Gray Hair to its natural Vitality and Color.

A dressing which is at once agreeable, healthy, and effectual for preserving the hair. *Faded or gray hair is soon restored to its original color with the gloss and freshness of youth.* Thin hair is thickened, falling hair checked, and baldness often, though not always, cured by its use. Nothing can restore the hair where the follicles are destroyed, or the glands atrophied and decayed. But such as remain can be saved for usefulness by this application. Instead of fouling the hair with a pasty sediment, it will keep it clean and vigorous. Its occasional use will prevent the hair from turning gray or falling off, and consequently prevent baldness. Free from those deleterious substances which make some preparations dangerous and injurious to the hair, the Vigor can only benefit but not harm it. If wanted merely for a

HAIR DRESSING,

nothing else can be found so desirable. Containing neither oil nor dye, it does not soil white cambric, and yet lasts long on the hair, giving it a rich glossy lustre and a grateful perfume.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co.,

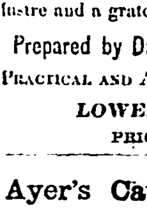
PRACTICAL AND ANALYTICAL CHEMISTS,

LOWELL, MASS.

PRICE $1.00.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills,

For all the purposes of a Laxative Medicine.



Perhaps no one medicine is so universally required by everybody as a cathartic, nor was ever any before so universally adopted into use, in every country and among all classes, as this mild but efficient purgative *Pill*. The obvious reason is, that it is a more reliable and far more effectual remedy than any other. Those who have tried it, know that it cured them; those who have not, know that it cures their neighbors and friends, and all know that what it does once it does always—that it never fails through any fault or neglect of its composition. We have thousands upon thousands of certificates of their remarkable cures of the following complaints, but such cures are known in every neighborhood, and we need not publish them. Adapted to all ages and conditions in all climates; containing neither calomel or any deleterious drug, they may be taken with safety by anybody. Their sugar coating preserves them ever fresh and makes them pleasant to take, while being purely vegetable no harm can arise from their use in any quantity.

They operate by their powerful influence on the internal viscera to purify the blood and stimulate it into healthy action—remove the obstructions of the stomach, bowels, liver, and other organs of the body, restoring their irregular action to health, and by correcting, wherever they exist, such derangements as are the first origin of disease.

Minute directions are given in the wrapper on the box, for the following complaints, which these *Pills* rapidly cure:—

For **Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Listlessness, Languor and Loss of Appetite**, they should be taken moderately to stimulate the stomach and restore its healthy tone and action.

For **Liver Complaint** and its various symptoms, **Bilious Headache, Sick Headache, Jaundice, or Green Sickness, Bilious Colic and Bilious Fevers**, they should be judiciously taken for each case, to correct the diseased action or remove the obstructions which cause it.

For **Dysentery or Diarrhoea**, but one mild dose is generally required.

For **Rheumatism, Gout, Gravel, Palpitation of the Heart, Pain in the Side, Back and Loins**, they should be continuously taken, as required, to change the diseased action of the system. With such change those complaints disappear.

For **Dropsy and Dropsical Swellings** they should be taken in large and frequent doses to produce the effect of a drastic purge.

For **Suppression** a large dose should be taken as it produces the desired effect by sympathy.

As a *Dinner Pill*, take one or two *Pills* to promote digestion and relieve the stomach.

An occasional dose stimulates the stomach and bowels into healthy action, restores the appetite, and invigorates the system. Hence it is often advantageous where no serious derangement exists. One who feels tolerably well, often finds that a dose of these *Pills* makes him feel decidedly better, from their cleansing and renovating effect on the digestive apparatus.

DR. J. C. AYER & CO., *Practical Chemists*,

LOWELL, MASS., U. S. A.

mar17:1y.

ALISMA

HAIR

Restores gray and faded Hair to its Original Color, removes Dandruff, Cures all Diseases of the Scalp, Prevents Baldness, and makes the hair grow Soft, Glossy and Luxuriant.

Price $1 50 per Bottle. Each Bottle in a Neat Case [illegible]

Prepared by SEWARD, BENTLEY & CHENEY, Druggists, Buffalo, N.Y. Sold by all druggists.

Blank Notes for sale at the Argus office.

SELLING OFF AT COST.

THE Undersigned, intending to remove to Bridgewater—to the room now occupied by Messrs. Orr & Cooper—on the first of April, will, in order to reduce his stock

SELL AT COST

FOR THE NEXT THIRTY DAYS.

His Stock consists in part of

Dry Goods, Boots and Shoes, Hardware, Hats and Caps, &c.

And all articles usually found in a village store. Come and see for yourselves before purchasing elsewhere.

THOMAS ALLISON,

mar23:3w] Bridgewater, Pa.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE. Letters testamentary having been granted to the subscribers on the estate of J. Mary Bocking, of Philipsburg borough, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment, and all persons having claims against said estate will present them duly authenticated for settlement.

JOHN B. YOUNG,
EDWARD BOCKING, Ex'rs.

Brighton Paper Mills,

BEAVER FALLS, PENN'A.

PRINTING.

MANNILLA.

ROOFING, BAILING,

Hardware, Glass, Straw.

RAG AND CARPET

PAPERS.

MANUFACTURED

AND SOLD AT

Wholesale & Retail by

Frazier, Metzger & Co.,

82 Third Avenue.

PITTSBURGH.

Rags taken in exchange.

The Beaver Argus.

Beaver, Pa., March 23, 1870.

Circulation Over Twelve Hundred.

Rates of Advertising.

TIME.	3w.	6w.	3m.	6m	1 year
1 sqr—10 lines,	$2 00	$3 00	$5 00	$7 00	$10 00
2 squares, do	3 50	5 00	7 00	10 00	15 00
3 squares, do	5 00	6 00	9 00	11 15	18 00
4 squares, do	6 00	8 00	10 50	15 00	21 00
¼ column	8 00	11 00	15 00	20 00	28 00
½ column	11 00	15 00	20 00	28 00	60 00
1 column	23 00	30 00	38 00	60 00	100 00

Administrators' and Executors' Notices....$3 00 special notices per line, ten cents.

☞ Payments to be made Quarterly, except for transient advertisements, which must be paid in advance.

State of the Thermometer for the week ending March 12, 1870.

	7 A. M.	2 P. M.	9 P. M.
Mar. 13	30 deg.	35 deg.	31 deg.
" 14	20 deg.	46 deg.	34 deg.
" 15	33 deg.	47 deg.	37 deg.
" 16	12 deg.	32 deg.	22 deg.
" 17	23 deg.	38 deg.	35 deg.
" 18	34 deg.	42 deg.	38 deg.
" 19	30 deg.	41 deg.	37 deg.

R. T. TAYLOR.

The attention of the public is directed to the following New Advertisements which appear for the first time in the ARGUS to-day:

Gold Prices—S. J. Cross & Co.,
Special Notice—Speyerer & Sons,
Special Notices—S. Snitger & Co.,
Special Notices—Jas A. Fortune,
Wall Paper—B. Mulheim,
Sewing Machines—S. J. Anderson,
Election—Jas. Allison,
Administrator's Notice—J. C. Wilson,
Administrator's Notice—G. W. Shroads,
Special Notices—Will Smith & Co.,
Special Notices—J. H. Bence,
Beaver Ladies Seminary—D. H. A. McLean,
Special Notices—Evan Pugh,
New Brighton Ladies' Seminary—N. R. Johnston.

Subscriptions to the Beaver Argus.—The following named persons have paid the sums set opposite to their names on subscription to the Beaver ARGUS, since the date of our last publication.

J. H. Trimble, Hookstown,	$ 50
A. A. Duck, Columbia Farm, Pa	2 00
County Commissioners,	2 00
Mrs. E. P. Cooper, Fallston,	1 00
Joseph Hall, Beaver,	5 00
Thos. Nicholson, Harrisburg,	2 00
Johnson Small, Sharon, Beaver Co.,	2 00
James Harsha, Industry,	2 00
Nathan Eakin, Enon Valley,	2 00
Thos. McKinley, Beaver,	2 00
Wm. H. Bailey, Shousetown,	5 00
Wm. H. Frazier, Frankfort,	2 00
George Neely, Baden,	2 00
Henry Shane, Service,	1 00
James Reed, Harshaville,	50

Wanted.—Several good Pants Makers at Schiff & Steinfeld's, New Brighton, Pa. mar2;tf.

Piano for Sale.—A good Piano is offered for sale or rent. Inquire at this office. mar16;3t.

Court commenced its session in this place on last Monday. A large amount of business has gathered and awaits adjudication. At the hour we go to press but little of it has gone through the mill. We will give a synopsis of it in our next issue.

SUGARS of all the different colors and grades to be had cheap at the grocery store of S. Snitger & Co., Beaver, Pa.

We have neither time nor inclination to stop and kick the irresponsible scribblers who invite us to do so, merely that they may be lifted out of obscurity by our noticing them. We bear them no ill will, but decline to do any gratuitous advertising for them.

GRAND closing out sale of Dry Goods for two weeks only, at Fortune's, Diamond, Rochester, call and see. 23;2t

IF you want to purchase a good article of Queensware, at a low figure, call at the grocery store of S. Snitger & Co., in Beaver.

By Reference to our advertising columns it will be seen that Mr. Mulheim, of Bridgewater, has removed his store from the old stand to the room formerly occupied by A. S. Harvey.—Mr. M. has just laid in a heavy stock of first class goods, which he can and will sell low. Call and see it before buying elsewhere.

ALL kinds of goods selling at Pittsburgh prices, at Fortune's, Diamond, mond, Rochester. 23;2t

CALL and see the finest stock of sugars to be found anywhere, at the grocery store of S. Snitger & Co., Beaver.

Justices' Commissions.—D. Singleton, esq., Register and Recorder for this county, has received and now holds justices commissions for the following named persons:

W. S. Morlan, New Brighton borough.
Robert Patton, Hanover township.
Robert Potter, Racoon township.
John Jackson, Fallston borough.
Alfred Hines, New Sewickley town'p.

CHEAP, cheaper, cheapest Dry Goods in Beaver county, are at Fortune's, Dia- Rochester. 23;2t

IF you want queensware of a first class quality call at S. Snitger's grocery store in Beaver, Pa.

120 barrels of Canton City and 20 barrels of New Creek flour, and a large lot of Strutz & Wurtzel wax, palm, and erasive olive soap for sale, wholesale and retail at Speyerer & Sons, Rochester Pa.

G. A. R.—Authority was received here last week, from Head Quarters, Department of Pennsylvania, Grand Army of the Republic, to establish a new Post in Beaver. Quite a number of ex-soldiers have already connected themselves with the movement, and we apprehend it will be but a few days until we have a flourishing organization of the ex-"boys in blue" at the county seat. It is to be hoped that the new organization will exercise caution and steer clear of the shoals on which Post 99 stranded.

REMEMBER the closing out sale for two weeks only, at Fortune's, Diamond, Rochester, don't forget to call. 23;2t

THE only place in Beaver county, to get Merimack Prints at 12½ cts. per yard is at Jas. A. Fortune's, Diamond, Rochester. 23;2t

☞ There is nothing in the world equal to the Alisma for removing dandruff and humors of the scalp, preventing baldness, and giving the hair a luxuriant appearance, always giving satisfaction, and sold by all druggists.

Musical Entertainment.—We have learned incidentally that Prof. Beuter of the Seminary and Institute of this place, intends giving a musical entertainment in New Castle some evening next week. He will be assisted by the best musical talent of that town. Prof. Beuter is one of the most successful teachers of music to be found anywhere, and we have no doubt but that our New Castle friends will enjoy a rare treat in attending the concert refered to.

LOOK HERE! We are bound to sell at Pittsburgh prices, and cannot be undersold in Beaver county, all we ask is an examination, Jas. A. Fortune's, Diamond, Rochester. 23;2t

Go to Bence's new store opposite his former place of business, 3d street, Beaver, for a good assortment of cheap, fresh dry goods, millinery goods and notions.

SHOO OLD FOGY.—Will Smith & Co. can't be beat in prices, the store is well named, "The Cheap Store." Bridge street near Diamond, Rochester, Pa., is the place. mar23;2w.

New Brighton Ladies' Seminary.—A first class Boarding School for young ladies. Day scholars admitted. Course of study: English, Scientific, Classical, and Ornamental. The Spring Session will open on Monday, April 4th. mar23;2w.

SPRING opening of hats and bonnets, at Bence's, Beaver, this week.

DON'T fail to visit the cheap store, where you will find goods at the lowest gold prices. WILL SMITH & Co., Rochester, Pa.

LADIES READ THIS.—The undersigned wishes to inform his many friends and customers that he has just returned from the eastern cities, where he has bought a large stock of fresh Dry Goods in beautiful patterns, which are now opened at his new and comodious store room, opposite his former place of business on 3d street Beaver. We want everybody to give us a call at our new store room, feeling satisfied of the beauty, cheapness, and variety of the new stock, consisting of Dry Goods, Millinery Goods, Trimmings, Notions &c. Give us an early call, it will amply repay you—we consider it no trouble to show goods.
mar23;4w.] J. H. BENCE.

HANDSOME Window Curtains, and fixtures of all kinds, at Evan Pugh's, New Brighton, Pa. 23;2m

Look out for Him.—On last Monday two weeks ago, a cold blooded murder was committed at Woodville, Allegheny county, Pa. The name of the murderer is Thomas Reardon, and that of his victim a Mrs. Tobin, a widow lady of Woodville. Last Monday morning's *Commercial* contained this paragraph in relation to the guilty wretch:

"Reardon, the murderer, is reported as having been seen at Smith's Ferry, Pa., on Wednesday last, at 11 o'clock, a. m. He stopped at a house and asked to be allowed to make some coffee, and while the water was boiling he suddenly disappeared and took the mud road leading in the direction of Cleveland. Scouts are out.

A LARGE assortment of Wall Paper at Evan Pugh's New Brighton, Pa. 23;2m

THE CHEAP STORE—Will Smith & Co's, near Diamond, Rochester. [mar23;3t

LOOK out for new goods at the cheap store near Diamond, Rochester, next week. WILL SMITH & Co.

The Bright Side.—The March number of this children's popular paper, just received, presents an unusual variety of contents. There are over twenty different articles, all original, and some of them of quite superior merit. Its success has been very remarkable, 25,000 circulation being already secured; the publishers say they intend to make it 100,000 by the time it is one year old, which will be next July. They offer to send the four numbers for March, April, May and June, free to all who subscribe before July first. Terms, 50 cents a year. Specimen copy sent free.
JOHN B. ALDEN & CO., Publishers, Chicago, Ill.

CAN'T BE—undersold by any one.—Call and see WILL SMITH & Co., Rochester, Pa.

A SPLENDID stock of children's Carriages and Perambulators at Evan Pugh's book and variety store, Broadway New Brighton, Pa. 23;2m

Fatal Accident.—On last Wednesday morning an old gentleman, father-in-law of Mr. McCreery of Beaver Falls, Pa., met with a severe and painful accident. From the information at hand, it seems that he was walking the railroad, and being somewhat portly, could not move very rapidly. Hearing a train coming, he quickened his steps, when he slipped and fell, and ere he was able to arise the locomotive was upon him. The wheels of the locomotive and two cars passed over one of his legs, completely severing it at the knee. He was taken to the residence of Mr. McCreery, and was kindly cared for, but sad to relate death came to his relief during the following night. Mr. Todd, we believe was formerly a citizen of Beaver, and at the time of his death was about seventy years of age.

A. MORTON'S gold pens, best in the market at Evan Pugh's New Brighton, Pa. 23;2m

The Lecture, of Fr. Geegan, (Passionist) on the subject of the Bible, was attended by a large and intelligent audience on the evening of the 17th inst.; and, although many differed in the views and positions held and assumed by the learned lecturer, they yet accord to him entire fairness and candor. The accompanying concert added much to the entertainment, and altogether, it was a rich and intellectual treat. The following programme was observed in the exercises:

Polka di Brillante,	*J. C. Zweidinger.*
Duette for 2 Sopranos..	*Misses Knapp & Kiefer.*
Fantasie on the Piano,	*J. C. Zweidinger.*
Soprano Solo,	*Miss Knapp.*
Lecture,	*Fr. Geegan.*
Variations on Piano,	*J. C. Zweidinger.*
Soprano Solo,	*Miss Weiland.*
Duette for 2 Sopranos.....	*Miss Knapp & Kiefer.*
Monastry Bell,	*J. C. Zweidinger.*
Trio,	*Miss Knapp, Mr. Rickers, Mr. Brecht.*

The Singers were a portion of the choir of St. Michael's Church, Birmingham, under the leadership of Prof. Zweidinger of Pittsburgh. We are not a musical critic; and therefore incompetent to give an opinion on the merits of their performance, but simply say, it satisfied our ear. Those who profess to understand music, and heard this, pronounce it executed artistically.

Fr. Vitalian, pastor of SS. Peter & Paul's Church of this place, desires us, on behalf of that congregation, to present thanks to the generous public of Beaver for their liberality, and for their earnest and respectful attention to the exercises of the evening of St. Patrick's day; and to Rev. R. T. Taylor, Principal of the Beaver Female Seminary and Musical Institute, for his courtesy in furnishing a piano for the occasion. Also, in an especial manner, to Prof. Zwidinger, and members of his choir for their voluntary services. B.

JUST RECEIVED, cheap Wall Paper at Evan Pugh's New Brighton, Pa. 23;2m

An Angel in the House.—We once heard a man say that he thought a piano or an organ was a good angel in a house, on account of the sweet happiness and comfort it sheds around, and we think there is a good deal of truth in what he said. Reader, the best way to prove this, is to buy an instrument, and the best place to buy one, is at Mellor & Hoene's Place of Music, No. 53 Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh. Their stock is by far the largest and most varied in the city, their prices the lowest, and their terms the most accommodating. In order to inform yourself fully of the advantages of buying from this old established house, write to Mellor & Hoene to send you one of their latest priced circulars. They can suit you with an instrument at almost any price you want to pay. Old instruments taken in exchange. Remember the address, Mellor & Hoene, 53 Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh.

STAMPED gold and gilt paper at Evan Pugh's New Brighton, Pa. 23;2m

"Personalism."—Rev. Thomas H. Hanna, Pastor of the Second United Presbyterian church at Pittsburgh, delivered the fifth lecture of the course in the Court House, on Tuesday evening of last week. His theme was 'Personalism.' And while other lecturers who have preceded him may have been more profound and eloquent, we doubt if any of them were more practical, and instructed their hearers more than did Mr. Hanna. He assumed that every person had a 'call' to do a certain *work*, and he entreated the young in particular to study hard and pray earnestly that knowledge may be given them to ascertain why and for what purpose they were brought into the world. The speaker "bore down heavily" upon those parents who make it a point to single out one or more of their sons for a profession almost before they can walk, alleging that in most of cases, these sons would make far better mechanics, farmers, and merchants, than lawyers, doctors and preachers. When a conclusion is reached once as to what this 'call' is, then take hold of your life work and push it with all the energy and ability which God has given you.

MEN and Boys hats spring style, cheap at Fortune's, Diamond, Rochester. 23;2t

The Beaver Ladies' Seminary will commence its session on Monday the 4th of April next, under its justly popular Principal Rev. D. H. A. McLean, and an eminently qualified faculty. We call attention to the card in another column.

A Lecture will be delivered in St. Joseph's church, New Brighton, for the benefit of St. Joseph's Literary and Benevolent Association, by Rev. Harmer C. Denny, on March 25th, at 7 o'clock, p. m., on the subject of the Roman Catacombs. Tickets 25 cts.

Mr. Denny is a very popular lecturer, and we doubt not the house will be filled to overflowing.

Building Associations.—The following act is before the Legislature of this State and will probably pass:

AN ACT to exempt the stock of Building Associations from Taxation.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted, &c.*, That it is the true intent and meaning of the act of Assembly approved the twelfth day of April, Anno Domini, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine relating to building associations, and of all subsequent laws and the several supplements thereto, that no building association incorporated thereunder should in its corporate capacity, or upon any personal property or effects held in the name of the association, be taxed for State, county, school or municipal purposes, and all laws inconsistent herewith be and the same are hereby repealed.

What a Hundred Paper Dollars are Worth.

The actual appreciation in the value of greenbacks, since the beginning of the present year, will be best understood from the following table, in which is shown the highest value in gold of one hundred dollars in currency for each day since January 1st:

January.		February.	
3	$83.50	1	$83.56
4	83.76	2	82.47
5	83.50	3	82.81
6	83.16	4	82.98
7	82.56	5	82.90
8	81.96	7	82.00
10	82.04	8	82.98
11	82.58	9	82.98
12	81.96	10	82.98
13	82.30	11	83.42
14	82.30	12	83.42
15	82.30	14	83.68
17	82.47	15	83.68
18	82.21	16	83.80
19	82.30	17	83.75
20	82.64	18	84.06
21	82.38	19	84.12
22	83.10	21	84.12
24	82.64	23	84.83
25	82.64	24	85.91
26	82.64	25	85.83
27	82.90	26	85.92
28	82.30	28	86.87
29	82.56	March.	
31	83.56	1	86.77
		2	86.39
		3	86.77
		4	88.39

These are the regular gold-room quotations, made before three o'clock.

IT is a great pleasure for us to show goods, and sell very cheap. Give us a call. WILL SMITH & Co's., Rochester, Pa.

Pittsburgh, Ft. W. & Ch. R. R. Co.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Pittsburgh Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad was held on Wednesday of last week, at the general office on Penn avenue, Col. Wm. Thaw presiding.

Gen. George W. Cass, President of the Company, presented the annual report of the Board of Directors, of which the following are the important features:—The report which your board makes to you to-day is of a character different from any heretofore submitted. The duties and responsibilities of your Board are very much diminished and wholly changed, and your relations to your property are correspondingly modified. The lease of your railway and property, which was executed on the 7th of June last, approved by you on the 24th of June, was carried into practical execution on the first of July following by a surrender of the same to the Pennsylvania Railroad Co., and by that company received according to the terms of the lease, and since managed and controlled exclusively by that company.

EARNINGS UNDER THE LEASE.

During the six months of the lease the gross earnings were as follows:

Earnings of main line	$1,950,409 10
Sixty per cent. of earnings of New Castle branch	74,512 53
Sixty per cent. of earnings of Lawrence branch	36,078 07
Sixty per cent. of earnings of Akron branch	79,908 77
Interest due from Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad Company	6,943 75
	$4,146,882 22
Expenses of main line	$2,143,145 62
Expenses of New Castle branch	38,476 83
Expenses of Lawrence branch	28,099 35
Expenses of Akron branch	68,361 33
	$2,977,878 13
Leaving a profit of	$1,369,004 09
Amount paid and payable by the terms of the lease	1,283,356 80
Due Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad Company in divison of earnings	29,369 75
	$1,312,326 55
Excess of net earnings	$ 553,677 54
Being an apparent profit for the first six months of the lease of	$ 556,677 54

The whole of this amount, excepting $36,829.50 was expended on the road for construction, equipment and extraordinary expenses—$78,913 having been expended in ten new locomotives, and $140,167.22 in new freight cars, &c.

CAUSE OF DECREASED RECEIPTS.

The total business of the six months of the lease was $185,215.15 less than the corresponding months of last year. The diminished expenses made a net result of $162,850.07 in favor of the six months over the corresponding period of last year. The diminished receipts were caused by a general depression of business in part, and in part by the policy of the lesees confining their generel manager to the Chicago and Northwestern business (a part of which was divided with the Columbus route), throwing the Western and Southwestern business on other leased lines to the exclusion of your road. In this connection it is right to add that the general manager—J. N. M'Collough, Esq.—on behalf of the lessee, managed the property with zeal, ability and judgment, looking to the permanent interest of the property, as well as to the immediate favorable results to the lessee.

The election of officers and managers of the Beaver County Agricultural Society took place at the Sheriff's office on last Monday. A heavy vote for managers was polled. The following is the result:

President—Jas. Darragh.
Vice President—Joseph C. Wilson,
" " Joseph Irvin,
" " Robt. Potter.
Recording Sec—H. R. Moore.
Cor. Secretary—Wm. S. Barclay.
Treasurer—I. N. Atkins.

Managers — East Side—C. B. Hurst, Samuel Magaw, Hiram Reed, A. P. Lacock, J. R. Pendleton.

Managers—West Side—M. L. Knight, S. B. Briggs, D. M. Donahoo, D. O. C. Patterson, J. R. Harrah.

Managers—South Side—Wm. Shrodes, H. Bimber, Wm. Ewing, Samuel Patterson, B. Swearingen.

Whole number of votes cast 127.

The Erie *Observer* says: Rumors are afloat that the Erie & Pittsburgh R. R. is likely to change owners before long. It is stated that the Pennsylvania Central and Baltimore & Ohio companies are both bidding for its purchase—the latter because, in connection with the Connellsville road, it will afford them the nearest and best outlet to the lakes—and the former to prevent it from going into the hands of its rival. As the Baltimore & Ohio road is practically cut off from the Lakes in any other direction, its possession of the route would probably result in making it a great through line, and looking at the matter in that light Erie would be most benefitted by having the road fall into its control. There is considerable difference of opinion among the owners of the Erie & Pittsburgh road as to the best course to adopt.

NEIGHBORHOOD NEWS.

WASHINGTON COUNTY.

A wonderful revival of religion took place lately in the Baptist church of East Bethlehem, resulting in the conversion of forty-eight persons. The services lasted twenty days, and were conducted by the pastor, Rev. S. Kendall, assisted by Rev. James Miller, of Sugar Grove church. The work of the Lord seems to be prospering everywhere.

An Iowa paper claims the championship of that State in the matter of large cows, boasting of one which weighs 1,600 pounds. Mr. Israel Weirich, of Canton tp., this county, sold one the other day which weighed fifteen hundred and thirty pounds.

The friends of Hon. Wm. Montgomery, as well as the public generally, will regret to learn that this gentleman has been confined to his room for some time past by a severe and dangerous disease. At the present time Mr. M. is in a very critical condition, and his family are justly alarmed in regard to the result.

On the 1st inst., a sow belonging to Matthias Vankirk, of Amwell tp., gave birth to a litter of twenty pigs, seventeen of which are now living. Who can beat this?

Mr. A. P. Hopkins, of Bentleysville, has tried a new method of keeping cider during the fall and winter which so far he pronounces a success. Soon after the cider was made he put about 80 barrels of it into a common water cistern, previously scrubbed clean, and coated with a thin surface of melted tallow, laid on with a white wash brush. The cistern was so constructed that when full, but one square foot of surface is exposed to atmospheric action, and from this he daily skimmed the pummice and excretions, filling up with water to keep the same bulk all the time. Now the whole body of nearly four hundred gallons is sweet, clear and pure, ready for sale, without a sign of fermentation, and is a very desirable article in the market.

BUTLER COUNTY.

The following game law, as it now stands on our statute books, will be interesting to sportsmen, and they should read, observe and obey it. It provides:

"That no person shall kill, or have unlawfully in his or her possession, or exposed to sale, any ruffled grouse or pheasants between the 20th of December and the 20th of August; or any quail or Virginia partridge between the 20th of December and the 1st of October; or any wild turkey between the 1st of January and the 1st of October; or any squirrel or rabbit between the 1st of January and the 1st of August, under a penalty of $5 for each and every bird, rabbit or squirrel so killed or unlawfully held in possession or exposed for sale."

Mr. John W. Martin, of Forward tp., while falling a tree near his house was seriously injured by a falling limb. Mr. Martin is a hale, hearty man, and not used to being hurt. We learn he is getting along well, and is having a fine rest.

Mr. Ebenezer Foster, of Cherry tp., this county, while alighting from his horse in front of the Vogeley House, a few days ago, was seriously injured. Mr. Foster is quite an old man, and in trying to get off his horse, which is a fine young animal, was thrown with great force to the ground and received quite a serious injury. We are happy to learn that he is recovering.

VENANGO COUNTY.

Oil City is excited over the base ball business. The club is organized and ready to prove its superiority on any field. We have never yet learned the precise amount of benefit to be derived from a contest of base ballists. It would be interesting to know just how much corn might be cultivated by the same amount of labor yearly expended in the game of base ball. The amount would not be inconsiderable, if it aggregated no more than would furnish the annual amount of whiskey used in these base ball contests. Base ball may have a bright side, but morally, physically, religiously and financially it resembles an emphatic nuisance.

A fire occurred at Marshall & Co's. Landing, Oil City, by which five cars, 100 bbls oil, 150 empty bbls and extensive shipping platforms were consumed. The fire was caused by sparks from a passing train.

The Members of the M. E. Church, at Rouseville, Surprised their minister—Rev. Mr. Stocker, by a present of $550, one evening last week. When the people of Rouseville do anything of that kind they do it well.

LAWRENCE COUNTY.

The suit against David Winternitz of New Castle, for conspiracy, was tried in the *nisi prius* in Philadelphia last week, occupying the Court for the entire week, and resulted in a verdict against the defendant for some $11,000 or 12,000.

We are informed that some of the feeders at the Shenango Nail Factory, in New Castle, went to work on Wednesday morning at the reduced rates, and that such of them as did not, have had their places supplied by the nailers, with boys, who want to learn the business.

On Saturday last, one of the large brick stacks—over sixty feet in height—at the furnace of Messrs. Reis, Brown & Berger in New Castle, fell with a tremendous crash, no person injured and but slight damage to the buildings. We do not understand the cause of the accident.

MERCER COUNTY.

The proprietorship of the Mercer *Dispatch* has passed from S. H. Miller, Esq., to S. C. Koonce and F. H. Braggins, the former of Clarksville and the latter of West Greenville, that county.

Mr. Lambert Hewit, of Pymatuning, recently lost a valuable steer, and had another severely injured by suffocation, caused by a straw stack sliding on them, under which they were lying at the time.

Sharon had three pair of twins in one day, last week.

We learn that a citizen of Mercer has been presented by the U. S. Grand Jury, sitting in Pittsburgh, for violation of the revenue laws.

Mr. A. P. Waugh, one of the oldest and most respected citizens in Greenville, died at his residence on West Side, on the 7th inst.

A very serious accident occurred at James Pierce's shaft, in Mercer county, on the 4th inst., to a son of a Mr. Neilson. A portion of the slate roof fell, striking him, breaking one of his legs and one arm, fracturing his head badly, and otherwise injuring him. Dr. Proper was called in and dressed the wounds, and it is now thought the boy will recover.

N. W. Porter, esq., of Pymatuning, has been appointed as Superintendent of Common Schools for this county to fill the unexpired term of Ira E. Harsh, dec'd.

COLUMBIANA COUNTY.

The *Independent Register* is the name of a new paper to be started in Columbiana, sometime next month, by Mr. J. H. Hutton, formerly connected with this office. The citizens of Columbiana deserve a paper and we have no doubt will liberally support one.—*Salem Journal.*

The Cooper Shop belonging to the New Lisbon Salt Company, was totally destroyed by fire on last Wednesday evening. Loss six or seven hundred dollars.

A small electric battery has been applied to ordinary sewing machines, and has been found to operate them very successfully. Two small battery cups furnish sufficient power for all ordinary machine work, while three drive the needle with astonishing rapidity through ten thicknesses of material. The expense of operating by this means is said to be about five cents a day.—*Salem Journal.*

Forty-First Congress.

SECOND SESSION.

SENATE, March 14.—Several bills and resolutions were introduced and referred—the bill to incorporate the National Bolevian Navigation Company was passed. The resolution calling for information on the subject of the recent bombardment of an Indian village in Alaska, was adopted. The Georgia bill was then discussed till the hour of adjournment.

HOUSE.—Bills introduced and referred. A resolution providing for the safety of passengers on western river steamboats—prohibiting passenger packets from carrying as freight any explosive compounds—was agreed to. Also, a resolution for a tabular statement showing the operation of the sinking fund in extinguishing the public debt of the Revolutionary war and the war of 1812, was adopted. Resolutions calling for an estimate of cost of deepening the Sault Ste Maire canal to 14 feet instead of 12 as it is at present, was agreed to. A resolution setting forth that the depressed condition of business, and the various industrial interests of the country demands of Congress prompt action to relieve the people of all burdens of taxation not absolutely necessary to provide for the wants of the government, economically administered; and that in reforming the existing tariff laws, legislation should be on these principles, to wit: 1st, that duty should be imposed on any article at about the lowest rate that will yield the largest amount of revenue; 2d, that the maximum revenue duties should be imposed upon all luxuries; 3d, that the duty should be so imposed as to operate as equally as possible throughout the Union, discriminating neither for nor against a class or section, was referred, after considerable fillibustering, to the Committee of Ways and Means. The bill to pay the heirs of E. M. Stanton one year's salary of a U. S. Supreme Judge, passed. A joint resolution to allow owners of homesteads to deduct interest paid on mortgages thereon from their income returns, also passed. The remainder of the day was occupied in the consideration of the deficiency bill.

SENATE, March 15.—The House resolution relative to paying money to the Stanton heirs passed. Bills and resolutions were introduced. A resolution inquiring into the propriety of a mail route ing between Cairo and New Orleans, was adopted. There was some discussion on Indian affairs, but it yielded to the Georgia bill which occupied the attention of the Senate during the rest of the day.

HOUSE.—Petitions were presented on a variety of subjects. The Senate Funding bill was called up and, after some debate, referred to the committee of Ways and Means. The bill to admit Texas—identical with that of Virginia—was passed. The deficiency bill was debated and reported from committee.

SENATE, March 16.—After the consideration of uninteresting matters, the Georgia bill was taken up, and among others who addressed the Senate on the bill, was the colored Senator from Missisippi, Mr. Revels. His speech is published in another place in this paper. No action was had on the bill.

HOUSE.—A resolution calling on the Secretary of the Navy for information relative to the collision between the U. S. steamer Oneida and the British steamer Bombay, was adopted. The deficiency bill was passed. The bill appropriating condemned cannon to the National Asylumn for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, also passed. The Tariff Bill was then debated during the balance of the day.

Penn'a. Legislature.

SENATE, March 14.—The Senate did not convene to-day.

HOUSE.—Several members rose in their places and declared, that although they had voted favorably on the border raid bill in the committe, they would oppose its passage in the House. A number of local bills were introduced, among them one establishing a ferry over the Ohio River at Shousetown.

SENATE, March 15.—Nothing of general interest transpired. Some local acts passed, and more were introduced. The Finance Committee are working out the details of the appropriation bill.

HOUSE.—Nothing reported except that which relates to Allegheny county.

SENATE, March 16.—The Railroad Committee reported a bill to facilitate and secure the construction of a railway between the Susquehana River and the Canada Lakes, which elicited considerable debate. Mr. Rutan spoke. Many bills were presented—none but local and private bills passed.

HOUSE.—The option temperance bill was so amended as to allow brewers to sell not less than four gallons; elections on the subject of temperance not to be held oftener than once a year; passed finally. Nothing further of interest.

SENATE, March 17.—The appropriation bill was reported, cutting out all charitable institutions not under the supervision of the State, and reducing others. The reduction on the House bill amounts to over a million. The new railroad project was called up, amended and passed.

HOUSE.—Among the bills introduced was one by Mr. Shurlock, incorporating the south side Railway. The corporators are J. R. Harrah, D. L. Imbrie, D. McKinney, jr., M. S. Quay, Tomas A. Scott and J. D. Cameron. The road is to run from Pittsburgh to Beaver by the left bank of the Ohio River. The Omnibus Railroad bill passed to third reading and was laid over.

SENATE, March 18.—A resolution to summon Gen. Irwin to the bar of the Senate to answer for contempt, elicited warm discussion, and was made the special order for Wednesday evening next. The police bill passed finally. After the adjournment Senators Nagle, of Philad., and Linderman of Bucks, had a personal rencontre for language used in debate. Several blows were exchanged before they could be separated.

HOUSE.—The Omnibus Railroad Bill passed.

"South Side Railroad."

EDITOR ARGUS:—No doubt, you, with many others, were quite delighted at the introduction of a bill into the Legislature with the above title naming certain persons as Commissioners. The people of Beaver and the South Side of the river from here to Pittsburgh, are for a Railroad on that side of the river, and would rejoice to see a company organized for the construction of such a road. I apprehend that on examination of the proposed bill they will find the whole affair a mere sham. The readers of the *Radical* will recall the furious indignation of the editor so recently poured out through the columns of that paper, in which he pledged himself and his paper in opposition to the 'Great Monopoly,'—the Pennsylvania Railroad. What must be their amazement when they find the names of M. S. Quay and Thomas Scott in the same bill, as Commissioners of a rival Railroad route. The curious will naturally ask what kind of a snake is this? Is this a *pinching* operation? Is it an attempt to recover some of the lost funds in the Treasury fight?

What does Tom. Scott want with a railroad on the South Side of the river, when he controls one on the North Side? Did the originator of this bill consult Scott? If so, how comes it that the indignant editor has so soon become reconciled to the terrible Scott? We have heard this mysterious matter explained in this wise: Certain seedy politicians who were heavy losers in the Treasury fight, anxious to 'hedge,' aware that a certain railroad company were seeking a western outlet from Pittsburgh, independent of the great Central Monster, and therefore the attempt to head off said company or extort from them a 'bonus' for priority of right sought to be obtained by Legislation. The affair will bear watching—the street explanations of our Senator to the contrary notwithstanding.

March 21, 1870. LOOKOUT.

Markets.

PITTSBURGH MARKET:

OFFICE OF THE PITTS. GAZETTE:
MONDAY, March 21, 1870.

APPLES—Market rather dull and under influence of increased receipts, prices are barely sustained. We continue to quote at $2,50@3,50 per bbl.

BUTTER—There is plenty of common and medium grades of butter coming in, while strictly prime fresh is scarce and wanted—the latter may be quoted at 38@40.

CHEESE — Western Reserve, 16½c; Hamburg, 17; Ohio Factory, 17½; Ohio Goshen, 18; New York Goshen, 19c.

DRIED FRUIT—Continues very dull; prices unchanged. Apples, 7@8 cents. Peaches, 7½@8½c for quarters and 9½@10½ for halves; pared peaches, 18@20; blackberries, 12@14c; pitted cherries, 28@30 cts.

EGGS—In brisk demand and firmer with sales at 27@28—arrivals light during past two or three days.

FLOUR—Market continues quiet and prices are unchanged. We continue to quote western flours, in store, at $5@5,50 for spring, and $5,50@6,00 for winter.—Rye flour, $5,00.

GRAIN—There is a fair local demand for wheat, and but little offering; we continue to quote at $1,10@1,13 for good to prime red. Oats continue dull notwithstanding the arrivals during the week have been light, and the market is by no means glutted; we continue to quote at 42@43, buying, and 45@47, selling. Corn is dull and the supply, only moderate, may be quoted at 70@72, on wharf and track, and 75@78 in store. Rye is unchanged, dealers are buying at 80, and selling at 83@85. Sale of a small lot at 82½, and a car load at 85. Barley is dull and irregular, and the leading buyers continue very 'bearish.' Quotations may be fairly given at 80 for spring and 90 for fall, with some few sales to small buyers at 3 to 5 cents more.

PROVISIONS—The market is quiet and dull but unchanged. Shoulders, 12¼@12½c for plain, 13¼@13½ for Sugar cured; sides, 15½c for ribbed, and 16¼c for clear. Sugar cured hams, 17½c; Breakfast Bacon, 17½c. Lard, in tierces, 15c; and in kegs, 16c. Mess Pork, $27½. Dried Beef, 19@20 cts.

To Consumptives.

THE advertiser having been restored to health in a few weeks, by a very simple remedy, after having suffered several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease, Consumption, is anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure.

To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge), with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a SURE CURE FOR CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, etc. The object of the advertiser in sending the Prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he conceives to be invaluable; and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing. Parties wishing the prescription will please address

REV. EDWARD A. WILSON,
Williamsburg, Kings Co., New York.
May12;1y

Errors of Youth.

A GENTLEMAN who suffered for years from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, and all the effects of youthful indiscretion, will, for the sake of suffering humanity, send free to all who need it, the receipt and directions for making the simple remedy by which he was cured. Sufferers wishing to profit by the advertiser's experience, can do so by addressing, in perfect confidence,

JOHN B. OGDEN,
may12;1y] No. 42 Cedar street, New York

Married.

HENDERON—BARNES—On the 10th inst., by Rev. Samuel Patterson, at his residence, Mr. H. B. Henderson, of Ohio tp., and Miss E. C. Barnes, of South Beaver tp., Beaver county, Pa.

BIDDLE—SMITH—March 10, by the Rev. Hopkins, Calvin B. Biddle and Miss Sarah L. Smith, all of Baden, Beaver county, Pa.

PARKINSON — BRACKEN — March 16th by the Rev. Albert Dilworth, at the "Bracken House" Beaver Falls. Mr. B. F. Parkinson to Miss M. Annie Bracken all of Beaver Falls, Pa.

SEAMAN—MEANOR—On Monday, the 14th inst., at New Brighton, by the Rev. J. R. Mills, Mr. Wm. Seaman of Philadelphia, to Miss Lizzie Meanor of Beaver Falls.

New Advertisements.

Administrator's Notice.—The undersigned having been appointed administrator of the estate of James Kennedy, deceased, late of Chippewa township, Beaver county, Pa., hereby notifies all persons indebted to said estate that immediate payment is required. All persons having claims against said estate are requested to present them duly authenticated for settlement.
mar23;6w] J. C. WILSON, *Admin'r*

GOLD PRICES.

S. J. Cross & Co.,

ROCHESTER,

Have received, within the last few days,

the following goods, which they

propose to sell at

GOLD PRICES:

SPRING STYLES OF

PRINTS AND

DELAINES,
MUSLINS,
FLANNELS,
TICKING,
CHECKS,
JEANS;
DENIMS,
TOWELING CRASH,
HOSIERY, &C., &C.

BOOTS & SHOES.

COFFEE,
TEA,
SUGAR,
MOLASSES,
SYRUP,
BACON,
LARD.

100 Kegs of Shœnberger's
Juniatta Nails.

ONE TON
—OF—
B. L. Fahnestock & Co's.
Pure White Lead.

50 Bbls. Massillon
WHITE WHEAT
FLOUR,

March 23, 1870

New Advertisements.

Wall Paper, Wall Paper!
WALL PAPER! WALL PAPER!!
Carpets, Carpets, Carpets!
Carpets, Carpets, Carpets!
Oil Cloth, Oil Cloth!
OIL CLOTH!! OIL CLOTH!!
Window Shades! Window Shades!!
WINDOW SHADES! WINDOW SHADES!!

B. MULHEIM,

In the Store formerly occupied by A. S. HARVEY, on Bridge Street,

Bridgewater, Pa.,

is just receiving one of the Largest and Best Selected Stocks of

WALL PAPER

Carpets, Oil Cloths, Window Shades, Books, Stationery, Traveling Bags, Satchels, Baskets, Trunks, Valices, Toys, Guitars, Violins, Fluits, Accordeons, all kinds of Music Strings,

LOOKING GLASSES,

(all sizes), Picture Frames, Bird Cages, Inks, Blank Books, Steroscopes and Steroscopic Views, and everything desirable in his line that has ever been brought to this county. His Stock is

CAREFULLY SELECTED,

Purchased from first hands, and will be *Sold at Greatly Reduced Prices.* Call and Examine for Yourselves.

OUR STOCK OF CARPETS

Will be unusually large for the present season, and a room for the keeping and sale of Carpets will adjoin the Store.
mar23;3m] [Radical copy.]

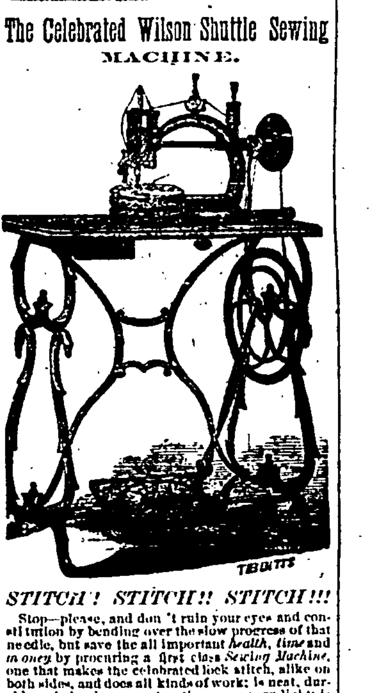
Beaver Ladies' Seminary.—The next term of this Institution will begin on **Monday April 4th next.** We have no disposition to *boast* of what we have done or can do. The character of our boarding department we leave to the reports of our boarders. The thoroughness of our instruction, and the progress of our pupils in every department, we leave to the test of the final examinations, and of the public exhibition set for the 30th of next June, being willing to abide the judgment of those who are capable of distinguishing gold from tinsel—themselves scholars therefore know what constitutes scholarship—and the success of our patronage we leave to the testimony of our catalogue, counting names of pupils only *once.*

Prof. V. de Ham, of Pittsburgh, so long and favorably known as a master of the science of music, will continue in charge of this Department.

Prof. R. Leonhart, now of our borough, will continue in charge of the classes in Drawing and in German Language.

Leaving all free to choose, I expect to receive, as heretofore, a liberal patronage during the next session.
mar23;tf D. H. A. McLEAN, *Prin.*

The Celebrated Wilson Shuttle Sewing MACHINE.



STITCH! STITCH!! STITCH!!!

Stop—please, and don't ruin your eyes and constitution by bending over the slow progress of that needle, but save the all important *health, time* and *money* by procuring a first class *Sewing Machine*, one that makes the celebrated lock stitch, alike on both sides, and does all kinds of work; is neat, durable and simple in construction; runs very light; is easy to operate; received the first diploma at the late fair; is giving the best of satisfaction to its purchasers; warranted for three years, and price only $40. Such an one is *The Celebrated Wilson Shuttle Sewing Machine.* For farther particulars call at the office, one door below I. N. Atkins' Hat Store, Beaver, Pa., or address for testimonials, circulars, &c. S. J. ANDERSON, Agent,
mar23;1y] Beaver, Pa.

ELECTION.—The Stockholders of "The Company for erecting a Bridge over Big Beaver Creek, at or near Wolf Lane, in the county of Beaver," are hereby notified that an election for one President, six Managers and a Treasurer, will be held in the Toll House of said Company, on the last Monday—the 25th day of April next, commencing at 10 o'clock, a. m. JAS. ALLISON,
mar23;4w] Treasurer.

Administrator's Notice.—The undersigned, having been appointed Administrator of the estate of Washington Londis, deceased, late of Moon township, Beaver county, Pa., all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment; and all those having claims against it will present them duly authenticated for settlement. G. W. SHROADS, *Adm'r.*
mar23;6w

MARBLE.

MANUFACTURER
OF
MONUMENTS,
Head and Foot Stones,
Marble and Stone Posts
FOR CEMETERY LOTS.

We have now on hand the largest selection of Monuments and Head Stones that have ever been offered for sale in this county; which we are **Selling from 10 to 20 per cent. Less** than they can be had in the cities, or bought from Agents traveling, as agents generally misrepresent both as to quality of marble and the size of work contracted for.

Persons wishing anything in our line will please call and examine our work and prices before purchasing elsewhere, and see what they are buying, and get what they buy.

Grindstones always on hand. [mar16;6m.

Notice to Bridge Contractors.

COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE, }
BEAVER, March 14, 1870. }

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office by the Board of County Commissioners until Tuesday, the 5th day of April, 1870, at 10 o'clock a. m., for the masonry and superstructure of two Iron Bridges, one over Two Mile run in Boro tp., where the New Lisbon road crosses the same, of twenty-two (22) feet span, the road way to be eighteen (18) feet wide; the other over Block House run, in Pulaski tp., at the east end of Harmony street, New Brighton, of sixty (60) feet span, and twenty-five (25) feet road way. Proposals must be accompanied with a statement giving the total weight of the cast and wrought iron, the general working strength, and the ultimate or breaking strength per linear foot, as well as the greatest local load the bridges will sustain.

Also for the roofing and repairing of the bridge at Vanport, Boro tp.

Plans and specifications for the masonry of said bridges may be seen at this office until April 5th, 1870. By order of County Commissioners.
mar16;3t] JOHN McGOUN, Clk.
Radical copy.

Hanauer's Column.

REMOVAL!
HANAUER'S
Bazar of Fashion
Removed to corner Market & Bridge Sts.
Bridgewater, Pa.

mar16;tf

Miscellaneous.

DR. J. C. LEVIS.—Office, Dunlap's Corner, Bridgewater, Pa. I will pay prompt attention to all surgical cases. [mar6;1y

AUCTION!

The Undersigned will Close-out at Auction,

Wednesday, March 30th.

1870, His entire stock: Groceries, Hardware, Window Glass, Nails, Wooden and Willow-ware, Lamps, Lamp Chimneys, &c, &c. The Stock of

HARDWARE

is large, and comprises a fine assortment of Door Locks, Hinges, Screws, Strap Hinges, Mill Saw Files, Shutter Hinges, Spades, Spading Forks, Shovels, Hoes, Rakes, and a large variety of goods, too numerous to mention. Also, will be sold

ONE SPRING WAGON,

Two Sets of Harness, One Hand or Power Cylinder Straw-Cutter, and all the Fixtures belonging to the Store.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock a. m., and continue from day to day, until all is sold. A. S. HARVEY,
mar23;2w] Bridgewater, Pa.

☞ Blank warrants for sale at the ARGUS office.

BIG MONEY Made easy with our PATENT ARTICLES, KEY, TAG and STENCIL TOOLS. Circulars free. F. W. DORMAN & CO.
feb23;3m] 97 W. Lombard St., Baltimore.

☞ Blank Commitments for sale at the ARGUS office.

☞ Blanks of nearly all the different kinds for sale at the ARGUS office.

List of Causes for Trial at March Term, 1870.

Second Week.

John E. Smith	vs William Glenn.
John W. Gill, ex'r of Wm. S. Gill, dec'd.	vs Joshua Buckley, et al.
G. B. Brown	vs A. W. Taylor.
Charles Coale	vs N. Brighton Water Co.
Same	vs New Brighton & Fallston Water Co.
Same	vs Calvin R. Tuttle, et al
Same	vs Same.
Nat'l B'k of Commerce	vs John R. Slentz.
Hugh B. Anderson	vs William Anderson.
Benj. Chew's adm'rs.	vs William Jenkins.
Michael Grim	vs Wm. L. Rayl, et al.
Conrad & Warton	vs Joel B. Gould & Co.
Patterson & Davidson	vs Martha Sonders.
Jas. Thompson's exr's	vs Dunham's adm'rs.
John Thornley	vs Charles W. Sill.
Stephen Clarke	vs C. H. Hull, et al.
James Torrance	vs Albert Torrance.
Wm. Ramsey and wife	vs Samuel Berim.
Samuel Magaw	vs Ferdinand Ladner.
George Hunis	vs P. Ft. W. & C. R.w. Co
James Edgar.	vs Casper Denhart.
Thornton Walton	vs J. P. Alleman.
Henry Wagoner	vs M. H. Welsh et al.
A. S. Reed	vs J. H. M'Millen.
Jeff. Wilson	vs Alexander Fombell.
Dalrymple & Co.	vs S. P. Ross.
M. T. C. Gould's ex'rs	vs Ovid Pinney.
State Capitol Bank	vs T. J. Power.
Jonas G. M'Cutcheon	vs D. S. Marquis.
William Johnston	vs Lewis Reno.
Frank Klee, et ux	vs Pat. Carrol, et ux.
Wm. Schmidt, et ux.	vs Wm. H. Wiseman
Christian Gress	vs P. Ft. W. & C. R.w. Co

mar2;tc] JOHN CAUGHEY, *Proth'y.*

HEALTH, LUXURY, AND ECONOMY can be secured by having your

Feather Beds Renovated.

This process is done entirely by *steam*, which not only makes them clean and wholesome—which prevents sickness—but relieves each fibre from its matted condition, increasing the bulk of the bed oftentimes one half, rendering them more luxurious. In fact it is everything to old and new feather beds, destroying all moths, or liability to them, removing all disagreeable scent (common among new feathers) and all gummy or glutinous substance from the quill, thereby preserving them from the effects of long usage.

We would, therefore, say to the citizens of this place, that we are among them for a few days, to render essential benefit. Our facilities are such, that upon being ordered to do so, we can take and return beds the same day, well renovated and ready for immediate use, for two dollars per bed, including pillows and bolster, if suitable to run with bed. Now give us your best or poorest, new or old, provided they are geese, hen or duck feathers. We warrant satisfaction or make no charge. All orders left at our place of business—opposite Johnson's store, Rochester—will receive immediate attention. Cartage free. State and County Rights for sale. Patented June 23, 1868.
G. H. PHILLIPS & CO.,
mar16;3w] *Proprietors.*

☞ Blank Summon's for sale at the ARGUS office.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of Administration having been issued to the subscriber on the estate of Catharine Wiselmeyer deceased, late of New Sewickley township, Beaver county, Pa.: this is, therefore to notify all persons indebted to said estate that immediate payment is required. All persons having claims against said estate are requested to present them duly authenticated for settlement. WILLIAM DIEM,
mar9;6w*] *Adm'r.*

Wall Paper! Wall Paper!
For 1870,
Wholesale and Retail,
Cheap Brown, White & Satin Papers,
NEW AND BEAUTIFUL.
Paper Window Curtains every variety,
GOLD BORDERED SHADES.
Oil Cloth Shades, Plain and Figured;
BUFF AND WHITE HOLLAND;
ALL AT LOWER PRICES THAN EVER BEFORE OFFERED.
THOS. PALMER & CO.
91 Wood St., between 4th & 5th Avenues
2d door below Diamond Alley, Pittsburgh, Pa
mar9;3m.

FOR SALE.—A first class Engine, Boiler, Smoke Stack and Counter-Shaft with Drum attached, all complete and as good as new; built by the well known firm of Sharpe, [illegible] of Salem, Ohio. Boiler tubular; Cylinder 9 inches in bore and 12 inches in stroke, on cast iron bed-plate; of sufficient horse power to run either a circular or muley saw. Also, a full set of [illegible]. Persons wishing to purchase a No. 1 Engine with the above fixtures complete, will do well to call on D. M. DONEHOO,
mar9;tf] Beaver, Pa.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—Letters testamentary having been granted to the subscribers on the estate of James Caughey, deceased, late of Darlington Tp., all persons indebted to the said estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment; and all persons having claims against said estate will present them duly authenticated for settlement. S. G. CAUGHEY,
J. R. CAUGHEY,
mar9;6w] *Ex'rs.*

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—Letters testamentary having been granted to the undersigned on the estate of William Elliott, deceased, late of Moon township, Beaver county Pa.: this is therefore to notify all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment. All those who have claims against the estate will present them duly authenticated for settlement.
WILLIAM DAVIDSON, *Ex'r.*
Bridgewater, March 9;6w

BEAVER SEMINARY AND INSTITUTE will open its Spring Session **March 31, 1870; Rev. R. T. Taylor, Principal**, assisted by six able instructors in the different Departments. Classes are being conducted now, in Greek, Latin, French and German. The Principal is a successful Lecturer and Experimenter with his Apparatus, Philosophical and Chemical. Music on the Piano and Organ taught by a successful Professor and vocal music by a successful vocalist.

The Institution is flourishing, and is no *experiment*; and it is determined by those having the direction of it that it shall stand in the van of Academies and Seminaries, as it has done confessedly for ten years. Address
REV. R. T. TAYLOR, Beaver, Pa.
mar2;tf

Farm For Sale.

A FARM, containing Ninety-seven acres, or thereabouts, known as the property of John Small, deceased, in Brighton township, about one mile from Beaver and about the same from Fallston and Brighton,

All Underlaid with Coal.

There are on it a Frame Dwelling and a Log Stable; also, any amount of Fruit trees of the choicest varieties of apples, peaches, plums, cherries and pears. The farm is in good repair and in a high state of cultivation.

Also, A Piece of Land

belonging to the estate of the same dec'd., known as the Saw Mill property, on Brady's run, containing about sixty-five acres, nearly all underlaid with

A Three Feet Vein of Coal.

It is well Timbered, has a good Water Power, and plenty of timber in the neighborhood, wanting to be sawed. There is a log dwelling and a frame stable thereon erected.
A. McGAFFICK,
Of Chippewa Tp.
jan26;3m*]

Sewickley Nurseries!

Fruit Trees, Grapevines, Gooseberries,

Currants, Raspberries, Strawberries and Small Fruits in great variety; Flowering shrubs, Ornamental and Evergreen Trees, Asparagus and Rhubarb Roots. Our stock for Spring planting is very superior, embracing the best varieties for Orchards and Garden culture. Persons ordering from the Sewickley Nurseries may rely on the varieties being correct, having the advantage of grafting from the extensive Bearing Orchards on the place. Catalogues mailed to applicants. Orders left at the office of C. H. LOVE BRO., 59 Fourth avenue, or address JAMES WARDROP,
Sewickley Nurseries,
Pittsburgh Post Office.
march 16;4w]

N. B.—No Tree Peddlers authorized to sell for Sewickley Nurseries.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE and Water Power, for sale at Fallston, Pennsylvania.

The property formerly known as the Bucket and Tub Factory, in Fallston, Beaver county, Pennsylvania, with twenty shares of Water Power, Buildings, Machinery, &c., &c., is offered at private sale. First, the three-story Brick Warehouse, Iron Roof, Shutters, Rafters, Plates and Doors, being 20 by 40 feet, and attached thereto a three-story Frame Building, known as the Bucket Factory, being 40 by 60 feet. Second, a two-story Frame Building, being 30 by 50 feet, 50 feet above Factory. Third, a two-story Frame Building with Stone Basement, 30 by 60 feet, 70 feet above No. 2 and known as the Tub Factory. Fourth, a Brick Building with Slate Roof 30 by 50 feet and 35 feet above No 3, they being connected by elevated causeway known also as the Tub Factory, all situated along the Fallston Race and Beaver Creek, about 270 feet in extent, with 20 shares of Water Power, together with all the Wheels, Tub and Bucket Machinery and Gearing for immediate use. This embraces by far the best available Water Power as a whole upon the Fallston Race, and can be adapted to any branch of manufacturing business.

For price and terms of sale information may be obtained on application to ALEX. H. MILLER, No. 93 Diamond Street, Pittsburgh, or B. B. CHAMBERLIN, New Brighton. [mar16;3w

☞ Blank Constable's sales for sale at the ARGUS office.

SELECT MISCELLANY.

MENTAL HALLUNCINATION.

One of the daughters of a family named V——, a very beautiful and interesting girl, had entirely lost the use of her limbs for nearly three years, and was obliged to be fed and tended like a child. Her mind was acute and clear, however, and as at that time the celebrated Prince Hohenloe was performing, by his prayers, some cures which seemed miraculous, her father entered into correspondence with him to see if anything could be done for the daughter. The distance of some thousand miles lay between the Prince and his patient; but he undertook to pray and say mass for her on a certain day and at a certain hour, and directed that mass should also be celebrated in the city where she resided, exactly at the same moment. As the longitude of the two places was very different, a great deal of fuss was made to ascertain the precise time. All this excited her imagination a good deal, and at the hour appointed the whole family went to mass, leaving her alone and in bed. On their return, they found Miss V——, who, for years, had not been able to stir hand or foot, up, dressed, and in the drawing room. She was perfectly cured.

A friend of my youth, poor Mr. S——, lost his only son in a very lamentable manner. He had two children—this son and a daughter. Both were exceedingly handsome, full of talent and kindly affections; and the two young people were most strongly attached to each other.—Suddenly the health of young S—— was observed to decline. He became grave, pale, sad, and emaciated. His parents took alarm, physicians were sent for; no corporeal disease of any kind could be discovered. The doctors declared, privately, that there must be something on his mind, as it is called, and his father, with the utmost kindness and tenderness, besought him to confide in him, assuring him that if anything within the reach of fortune or influence could give him relief, his wishes should be accomplished, whatever they might be.

"You can do nothing for me, my dear father," replied the young man, sadly; "but you deserve my confidence, and I will not withhold it.—That which is destroying me is want of rest. Every night about an hour after I lie down, a figure dressed in white, very like the figure of my dear sister, glides into the room, and seats itself on the right side of my bed, where it remains all night. If I am asleep at the time of its coming, I am sure to wake, and remain awake all night, with my eyes fixed upon it. I believe it to be a delusion, but I cannot banish it; and the moment it appears I am completely under its influence. This is what is killing me."

The father reasoned with him, and took every means that could be devised, either by friends or physicians, to dispel the sad phantasy. They gave parties; they sat up late; they changed the scene, but it was all in vain. The figure still returned, and the young man became more and more feeble. He was evidently dying, and as a last resource it was determined to have recourse to a trick to produce a strong effect upon his mind. The plan was arranged as follows: His sister was to dress in white, as he had represented the figure to be dressed, and about the hour he mentioned, to steal into his room, and seat herself on the other side of the bed, opposite to the position which the phantom of his imagination usually occupied, while the parents remained near the door to hear the result. She undertook the task timidly, but executed it well. Stealing in with noiseless tread, she approached her brother's bedside, and, by the faint moonlight, saw his eyes fixed with unnatural stare upon vacancy, but directed to the other side. She seated herself without the least noise and waited to see if he would turn his eyes toward her. He did not stir in the least, however, but lay as if petrified by the sight his fancy presented. At length she made a slight movement to attract his attention and her garments rustled. Instantly the young man turned his eyes to the left, gazed at her—looked back to the right—gazed at her again, and exclaimed, almost with a shriek: "Good God! there are two of them!"

He said no more. His sister darted up to him. The father and mother ran in with lights, but the effect had been fatal. He was dead.

Nor is that the only case in which I have known the most detrimental results occur from persons attempting indiscreetly to act upon the minds of the sick while in a very feeble state. Once, indeed, all the medical men—and they were among the most famous in their time in the world—belonging to one of the chief hospitals of Edinburgh, were at fault in a similar manner. The case was this: A poor woman of Leith had married a sailor to whom she was very much attached. They had one or two children, and were by no means in good circumstances. The man went to sea in pursuit of his usual avocations, and at the end of two or three months intelligence was received in Leith of the loss of the vessel with all on board. Left in penury, with no means of supporting her children but by her own hard labor, the poor woman, who was very attractive, was persuaded to marry a man considerably older than herself, but in very tolerable circumstances. By him she had one child; and in the summer of 1789, she was sitting on the broad, open way, called Leith walk, with a baby on her lap. Suddenly she beheld her first husband walk up the street directly toward her. The man recognized her instantly, approached, and spoke to her. But she neither answered nor moved. She was struck with catalepsy. In this state she was removed to the Royal Infirmary, and her case, from the singular circumstances attending it, excited great interest in the medical fraternity in Edinburgh, which at that time numbered among its professors the celebrated Cullen, and no less celebrated Gregory. The tale was related to me by one of their pupils, who was present, and who assured me everything was done that science could suggest, till all the ordinary remedial means were exhausted. The poor woman remained without speech or motion. In whatever position the body was placed, there it remained; the rigidity of the muscles was such that when the arm was extended, twenty minutes elapsed before it fell to her side by its weight. Death was inevitable unless some means could be devised of arousing the mind to some active operation of the body. From various indications it was judged that the poor woman was perfectly sensible, and at a consultation of the first physicians of the city, the first husband was sent for, and asked if he were willing to co-operate, in order to give his poor wife a chance for life. He replied, with deep feeling, that he was willing to lay down his own life, if it would restore her; that he was perfectly satisfied with her conduct; knew that she had acted in ignorance of his existence, and explained that having floated to the coast of Africa on a piece of the wreck, he had been unable for some years to return to his native land, or communicate with any one there. In these circumstances it was determined to act immediately. The professors grouped around the poor woman, and the first husband was brought suddenly to the foot of the bed, toward which her eyes were turned, carrying the child by the second husband in his arms. A moment of silence and suspense followed, but then she who had lain for so many days like a living corpse rose slowly up, and stretched out her hands to the poor sailor. Her lips moved, and with a great effort she exclaimed: "Oh, John, John, you know that it was not my fault!" The effort was too much for her exhausted frame; she fell back again, immediately, and in five minutes was a corpse, indeed.

This story may have been told by others before me, but I always repeat it when occasion serves, in order to warn people against an incautious use of means to which we are accustomed to attribute less power than they really possess.

PAYMENT OF PENSIONS.

The expenses of our Pension Bureau have increased rapidly, as might have been expected from the magnitude of the civil war and the vast multitudes of men in our armies, with the corresponding numbers wounded, disabled or slain. We have at present fifty-nine pension agents, for the whole and exclusive purpose of paying the pensions due to the soldiers or their families. It has lately been proposed in Congress to make the service less expensive, and at the same time more efficient. That is, it is desired to render it less troublesome for the recipient to obtain the money, and less expensive to the government to pay it. The present system costs $250,000 a year, and is a source of universal complaint from all quarters. We pay out $30,000,000 annually to these pensioners. In England pensions are paid through the post offices without risk or trouble, and the system works well. It has been proposed to substitute this system here for our present cumbrous expensive and inefficient one. It would only cost $172,800 to pay through the internal revenue service; but it would cost much less through the post office. We subjoin an interesting statement on this subject:

	Number of Pensioners.	Whole amount paid in each State.
Arkansas	497	$85,366 43
California	263	29,129 26
Connecticut	3,609	460,088 76
Delaware	430	67,315 79
District of Columbia	2,415	421,233 58
Illinois	16,513	2,562,497 26
Indiana	13,257	2,252,025 80
Indiana territory	—	16,415 44
Iowa	6,306	956,808 93
Kansas	1,029	174,231 23
Kentucky	4,623	845,870 31
Louisiana	403	60,000 06
Maine	8,873	1,301,770 76
Maryland	1,939	337,848 55
Massachusetts	12,016	1,619,400 93
Michigan	8,833	1,236,238 74
Minnesota	1,617	357,339 16
Mississippi	—	No ageny.
Missouri	5,076	861,227 65
Nebraska	123	16,066 50
Nevada	—	No agency.
New Hampshire	4,447	611,424 50
New Jersey	4,144	613,235 57
New Mexico	30	3,887 97
New York	29,408	4,212,645 70
North Carolina	319	52,920 03
Ohio	18,525	2,868,657 90
Oregon	33	4,816 83
Pennsylvania	22,524	3,221,505 18
Rhode Island	1,196	167,230 63
Tennessee	3,036	680,491 64
Vermont	3,985	546,997 50
Virginia	837	55,884 93
Washington territory	14	1,517 76
West Virginia	2,999	47,637 54
Wisconsin	6,211	836,522 39
Total	185,125	$27,992,361 04

The plan recommended by the Secretary of the Interior in 1863 was to require the national banks to discharge the duties of pension agents, and letters were received at the Department from many of these banks expressing a willingness to perform the duties without charge to the government. He repeated this recommendation the following year, and no doubt the change would have been made and the expense all saved but for the exertions of the parties concerned in the continuance of the old system. There being sixteen hundred and twenty banks and only fifty-nine pension agents, it stands to reason that the new system would bring the service down nearer to the pensioner than the old one. Mr. Lawrence, of Ohio has introduced at the present session of Congress a bill to reform the service, which, he claims, will produce the following results:

1. That it will cost the government less than that now in operation, and less than that of the Committee of Pensions.

2. It will save the pensioners annually $14,000,000 now paid to claim agents, and save them $384,500, now paid for fees of pension, agents, notaries and postage.

3. It will save the pensioners the delay, trouble, and inconveniences of the present system.

4. It will secure quarterly payments to pensioners, and thereby save them a vast amount now paid for interest on money borrowed, or by discount on pensions.

5. It will furnish a means of detecting frauds on the pension laws, which will dispense with the heavy annual appropriations, for that purpose, and will save more than the cost of the whole system, by detecting frauds on the pension laws.

As regards the transaction of this business by the post-offices, Mr. Lawrence thus briefly states the vast transactions absorbed by the English postal services:

"The post-office department in England long ago advanced from its original business of carrying letters at high rates to the penny postage system, then to the carrying of books and parcels, then to the money order system, then to the business of savings banks, then to the issue of annuities and life insurance policies, and recently it has secured telegraphic communication to all the people at a vastly reduced cost.

"There are in England thirty-six hundred money order offices in all the principal towns and villages, and the funds they transmit, sent with perfect safety, have grown to $90,000,000 yearly."

The present Postmaster General of the United States has reported against the transaction of the pension business through the post-offices as likely to cost more than the existing system. Mr. Lawrence thus condenses the outlines of his plan:

"I have urged that some officer or bank should be selected, so far as is necessary, in every county; that the Commissioner of Pensions should furnish to each officer or bank a list of pensioners, with their post-office address in the county where such officer resides or such bank is located; that the Commissioner of Pensions should transmit to such officer or bank a check on the nearest assistant Treasurer of the United States or bank designated as a public depository, payable to the order of each pensioner, to be delivered when the proper voucher is executed and on production of the proper pension certificate; and I propose to make it the duty of such officer to prepare the vouchers and administer oaths, all without cost to the pensioner. (11 Stat. 327; 9 Stat. 59; acts June 14, 1858, and August 6, 1846.) And I would devolve this duty on all such officers without additional compensation."

If the views of Mr. Lawrence upon proper examination, to be susceptible of being carried out, at a saving to the government, Congress should certainly make the trial.

* * *

THE Secretary of State appeared before the House Committee on Foreign Affairs, last week, and gave them much valuable information, especially in regard to the relations of this Government with those of Madrid. Secretary Fish was asked if he had received any offer, or heard of any offer having been made to any other member of this Administration, from the Madrid officials, proposing to sell to the United States the island of Cuba for a certain sum therein named; and he replied that he had no such information, and was satisfied from other facts in his possession that the Spanish regency had contemplated nothing of the kind. Friendly relations existed between Spain and the United States, and the former had always shown the strongest desire to satisfy the demands of the United States Government in every particular. He also stated that both Governments are now engaged in negotiations which, it is trusted, will result in a satisfactory solution of the whole question, and which might be defeated or retarded by anything like an unfriendly exhibition of hostility. He denied that there was any cause or justification for our intervention at present, and that if we only patiently bide our time Cuba would gain her independence by consent of Spain. He denied that there were any outrages or insults to our flag which had not been properly explained or redressed, or any excuse for finding fault with Spain. He thought the annexation of Cuba to the United States would lose us over thirty million dollars of customs per annum, without any corresponding benefit to the United States. He said that if Cuba were independent her trade with the United States would be largely increased. The Committee were somewhat impressed with these views, but did not evince any intention of changing their determination to take some specific action to demonstrate their sympathy with Cuban independence.

* * *

—It is whispered among the friends of Attorney General Hoar that he has gone home to stay. It is stated privately that his personal friends have advised him that it would be derogatory to his dignity to remain in the Cabinet after the action on his nomination to the Supreme Court.

—At Louisville, on Tuesday afternoon, a man named Tom Stewart went to the Nashville depot, and being asked where he was going, replied: "The next time you see me will be at the end of a rope." He then went to the machine shop where his father-in-law, Shaw, was at work, and without saying a word, fired a pistol at him, the ball striking Shaw in the back part of the head, glanced around the skull, and struck a man named Mike Roach, an employe, in the abodmen, causing death in about three hours. Stewart was immediately arrested, but upon the representation of his uncle, James Crowe, a policman, he was spirited away.

LOWRY vs. BERGNER.

An interesting series of letters are now being published in the Philadelphia *Telegraph* over Mr. Lowry's signature. The subject of these epistles, is no less than the notorious Bergner, of the Harrisburgh *Telegraph*. They are full of Mr. Lowry's usual pointedness. We would like to publish all these letters, but space forbids. We give a short extract from the 2d letter, and the 4th entire. As Mr. Lowry is probing this King of the Ring to the very core, we may serve up still more from the same dish. These letters don't exhibit much of that "feebliness" charged upon Mr. Lowry by his enemies:

George Bergner, you, sir, have had an uninterrupted career of fraud at the capital, gathering gains from every act of wrong perpetrated by the vile of both parties in the Legislature and were always more willing to enter into alliances with political foes for plundering the treasury than to unite with political friends to protect it. It is no secret that your paper is a vile organ of a dangerous "ring," and the defender and the coverer up of the tracks of the vile. You, sir, who, by persistent practice, have lived in the faith that the end of all public life should inure to the corrupt fortunes of profligate adventurers, of whom you, a few years ago were a mere apprentice, but are now chief, should not call in question the integrity or Republicanism of any man.

I now propose in this letter, and that which is to follow, to dissect your political course, and let the people of this State smell of you, and they will be enabled to say with certainty who have been the betrayers of the party and the plunderers of the State. For forty years I have been a careful observer of politics at Harrisburgh, and for nine years, and during all the reign of terror through which we have passed, I have been a watchful man of your course. Among the masses of the great majority which compose the Republican party its principles are held sacred and dear, and those Republicans who this year refused to vote for your candidate for State Treasurer are among the best men in the State, and from the most faithful Republican counties. You were at Harrisburg when thousands laid down their lives in their devotion to the principles of the Republican party, and to day the country is filled with the widows and the orphans of the heroic martyrs. At Harrisburg, in the circle where you move, when the nation was bleeding at every pore, the only incentive that entered the heart of you and your associates was to plunder—feasting on the holy offerings of the Government! You, during these times were clinching your games, and selling and re-selling your influence with your horses and mules, when the brave, the generous, and the patriotic were spilling their blood and scattering their fortunes to crush treason.

The war, thank God, has now passed.—Reconstruction is a fixed fact, and good men's fears are not that the Government will be lost from enemies without, but that it will be destroyed by corruptionists, like yourself, from within. The office of State Treasurer has become one of the mediums through which you and your confederates have boldly corrupted State politics, debauched both political parties, and outraged the people at large. It is no secret at Harrisburg that every man, probably, save one, who has held the office of State Treasurer since 1860, and many before that day, purchased or by some dishonorable means procured, the vote of a sufficient number of members to elect him before the caucus was called. The caucus system of nomination, which is a protection for party organization, has, under your management, become a gigantic machine, moved and controlled by bad men, to perpetrate stupendous villianies. The breaking up of this organization by any means and by all means was not only a public duty, but a private virtue, and your indignation at those who broke it up is the best evidence of their virtues. By means of the caucus the candidates for State Treasurer are forced by you and your paper, and your co-conspirators, to expend thousands of dollars to obtain the place, or to give the whole treasury of the State to be used for venal purposes.—There is no attempt to keep this fact a secret. You have been an active dealer in such business for more than ten years, managing in that time (for before that time you were comparatively a poor man) to amass an immense fortune, and which by far the greater portion thereof, by this and other legislative and governmental rascalities, has come out of the pockets of the taxpayers or corporations that sought legislation at Harrisburg. All these gains were accumulated to gorge the avarice and greed of the vile body of men that the best men in Pennsylvania now look upon is the greatest criminals of the age. I do not assert that in the sale of the office of State Treasurer, Senators and Representatives, as a general thing, have personally "stepped up to the captain's office" and offered themselves for sale, or that in all cases they can show the profits of this disreputable traffic. In this business the magic power is controlled "in the wheel within a wheel," such as you managing to sell the votes of new members, screwing up their fears and ambitions to become members of committees or promises of offices for the support of Senators' and Representatives' votes in elections of Treasurers and other legislative commodities.

The men thus bartered for, in many cases before they left home, were ignorant of knowing it, or feared for their private legislation and for their reputation in your paper too much to complain of it. Your frowns and your flatteries, and those of your backers, have had a potential influence. Your paper has been used as a straw to tickle or tingle their ears, or as a penny whistle to please their fancy, or to damn them amongst their constituents. Hundreds, if not thousands, have been bound hand and foot, and voted to subserve the ends of your frauds.

You could tell us now, George Bergner, if you would, the state of the negotiations of the raid of seven millions upon the treasury now to take place. If those who have it in charge will come down gracefully, their bill will succeed. If they do not, you will crush it out, and unblushingly claim that you acted from public considerations.

I shall continue this subject, Deacon Bergner, and I will be faithful to you, faithful to the people of Pensylvania, faithful to the Republican party, that must perish or get rid of you, and faithful to the cause of truth.

LOWRY'S FOURTH LETTER.

HARRISBURG, March 4, 1870.—Deacon George Bergner:—I salute you again this morning, having returned to a city and a Legislature which you and your associates are fast making odious and infamous by your vile practices. So infamous, that the public, when they see that you yourself, without exposure until now, have made a sum out of the people sufficient to build a State Capitol in any square in Philadelphia, will be astounded, and you had better prepare to meet the scorn and righteous indignation which your conduct so justly deserves. In my first lettter I promised to give the people some of the items from the Auditor General's office of your recorded peculations. The unrecorded ones of which I spoke will, in all probability, be covered by an impenetrable veil until the great day of accounts—for under the laws of Pennsylvania you are a close corporation. Deacon George Bergner, stand up and listen to the following statement from the *Record*:

In 1861.—For furnishing Senate and House with stationary and printing *Record*	$11,160
In 1862,	9,314
In 1863,	8,636
In 1864,	12,659
In 1865,	13,584
In 1866,	18,712
In 1867,	21,922
In 1868,	44,970
In 1869,	20,557
Total	$158,535

It must be borne in mind, while contemplating this vast sum, that you have claimed and been allowed the monopoly of furnishing all the departments, while in the hands of the Republicans, with all the stationary used therein since 1861, which may be safely aggregated at, for ten years, the sum of $50,000, which, added to $158,500, make the princely sum of $208,500 you have drawn from the State Treasury since 1861, saying nothing about the tons upon tons of your worthless *Legislative Record* which you sold to the paper makers, and pocketed the proceeds, after you had received pay from the State at the rate of fifteen dollars a page.

In addition to this, Deacon Bergner, you have been Postmater of Harrisburg for six years, a place that a crippled soldier and an honest man would have enjoyed, at an aggregate salary of $18,300. While Postmaster you had a share in a majority of the contracts given during the rebellion, from which it is popularly asserted and believed you made $150,000. You have had a monopoly of all the advertising done for ten years past by the United States at Harrisburg, which practical printers assure me was worth to you $10,000. You have been doing the printing and advertising for Dauphin county for fifteen years, for which you received $10,000 profit. This shows, in round figures, that you have received from the National, State and Dauphin county treasuries, in ten years, the sum of $396,806.

Nor is this all. You have had a profit on all the coal furnished to the State of Pennsylvania, for the use in the Capital for the same ten years. You undoubtedly made money in furnishing the Legislature with postage stamps (of which I will speak in detail) when you were postmaster—so that, aggregating all the profits you have reaped from all the public treasuries into which you could plunge your arm, it is safe to put down your total of clear gains, independent of your Legislative jobs, in ten years, at $275,000! And you are not done or satisfied even now, because you still have a monopoly of the patronage of the clerks of both branches of the Legislature, and all the departments of the State Government, are Postmaster, and do all the advertising for the United States Government, so that you to-day, independent of your publicly plundered fortunes, enjoy an income of clear profit from official patronage alone of not less than $6,000 annually! You allow no other Republican to claim a share in a Republican victory. Not satisfied with your gains as I gave them, you actually started a kind of book, bank and shaving shop, to carry on the business of which during the last year—the first of its existence—State Treasurer Mackey allowed you to use, and you are still useing, $25,000 of the people's money, which you loan them (their own money) at usurious interest.

What can the masses of the Republican party think of this picture? I gain my knowledge of the amounts of money you drew from the State from the reports of the Auditor General. On one occasion, after you had been paid an account to which you had sworn, it was discovered that you had fradulently drawn more than you were entitled to, and were compelled to return the State the sum of which you sought to cheat it, and it was no easy job to compel you to disgorge. My information as to your other receipts of public money, I believe, is correct and reliable. You may have been in secret schemes of plunder outside of your law selling, with which I am not acquainted. You certainly engage as a constant borer in the lobbies of the Legislature, where you pass your time during the session of that body, instead of remaining in the Harrisburg Post Office, attending to the duties you thus neglect, and for which you receive an annual salary of several thousand dollars. The Postmaster General ought to know that the Post Office at Harrisburg is, to all intents and purpose, conducted without the presence of its legally appointed Postmaster; one whom nine-tenths of the decent and respectable Republicans of this city repudiate, and who if they had the power, would hurl you from the position you disgrace. In conclusion, Deacon Bergner, let me whisper in your ear, and suggest that before you go hence, you sell your ill-gotten lands and newly-constructed blocks, and have the proceeds ready to deposite in the ample pockets of your shroud, and in a strong iron safe in your grave, wherein to tempt St. Peter, as you have often tempted members of the legislature, and be prepared to cheat the Devil, as this is manifestly the best use you are likely ever to make of it.

As I intend to be as radical on theives in peace as I was on rebels during the war, I shall continue this subject.

I am, Deacon, as ever, faithfully yours, MORROW B. LOWRY.

Resumption not Necessarily Redemption.

The N. Y. *Tribune* pertinently observes: To make the Greenbacks equal to coin is one thing; to have them all presented for payment is quite another. The Gold Certificates are and ever have been redeemable at pleasure in coin; wherefore very few of them are presented for redemption. Knowing that he has only to step to the Sub-Treasury and have the gold counted out to him, the holders rarely or never think of doing anything of the sort. Why would it be otherwise with the Greenbacks? We believe it would not be—that the people like them, and will largely prefer them as currency to any other paper. In fact we believe convertibility to be one thing needed to give them a wide circulation in the mining States and Territories, where gold attracts notice and invites robbery; whereas one may carry $100,000 in paper without being known to have $100. We know, from our own receipts, that Greenbacks are to-day favorites even in Arkansas and Texas; were they redeemable in coin at our Sub Treasury, they would be worth more than coin at either Virginia city Salt Lake, Helena, or White Pine. And we trust that, having made them equal in value to coin, the Government will continue to pay them out as well as redeem them, and thus keep up their circulation. Then, with Free Banking and an ample deposit of Government Bonds, we shall have as much currency as we now have, with the important difference that part of it consists of coin and the rest is equal in value thereto.

* * *

—The exact value of a human life has at last been fixed in Boston. A druggist at the "hub," who killed one of his customers, by giving him laudanum instead of rhubarb, has been tried, found guilty and sentenced to pay a fine of $450. This is certainly cheap, and reminds one of the witty Frenchman's reflection on the unfairness of the law. Said the humierous son of France: "If I shoot or stab a druggist, I am guillotined; if a druggist poisons me, he is only fined."

COST OF THE REBELLION.

(Abbreviated from the N. Y. Christian Advocate.)

Mr. Commissioner Wells' financial figures regarding the rebellion, ought to tell powerfully. We know no more effective argument for the "Peace Society." The newspapers are making good use of them, and we predict that this generation will not soon fail to "ring the changes" about them, against war, against the whole military policy of modern governments in attempting to work out the destiny of the human race by soldiership instead of education.

Just look at the Commissioner's figures of this diabolical rebellion. He shows that the Government spent on war down to June 30, 1869, no less than $4,171,914,498. But he adds to this the following items of expenditure growing out of the war:

Pensions, capitalized at eight years purchase	$ 300,000,000
Increase of State debts mainly on war account	136,000,000
County, city and town indebtedness increased on account of the war, (estimated,)	200,000,000
Expenditures of States, counties, cities and towns on account of the war, not represented by funded debt, (estimated)	600,000,000
Estimated losses of the loyal States from the diversion & suspension of industry and the reduction of the American marine & carrying trade	1,200,000,000
Estimated direct expenditures and loss of property by the Confederate States by reason of the war	2,700,000,000

Add these items to the above and we have the really frightful amount of very nearly nine thousand two hundred, and eight millions of dollars as the waste of the war. Think of what might have been done with this stupendous sum for the good of the world, and then estimate if you can the iniquity of the war.

Add to these appalling estimates the fact that according to good authorities about six hundred thousand lives of our most vigorous and capable youth were sacrificed (on both sides) in the struggle, (young men whose energies might have been spent in the productive industry of the country) and you have nearly as complete an outline of the immense waste as you can well get,—defective only by being deficient.

Put these figures into some form of possible good use if you would see more distinctly their significance.

Suppose we are to have in the development of our Territories at least fifty States and two grand universities for each of them with an endowment of $5,000,000 for each. This would amount to $10,000,000 for each State and for fifty, $500,000,000. But this would not amount to one eighteenth of the whole sum expended on the war.

Five millions would be a magnificent common school fund for any State. At this rate for fifty States we would have an aggregate of $250,000,000.

Two insane hospitals for each State with an endowment of one million each, would be for fifty States $100,000,000. Two institutions for deaf mutes in each State, at the same liberal rate, would be another $100,000.000. One asylum for the blind, at the same rate would be $50,000,000. These would be the most essential provisions for the highest culture and humane necessities of the States, and the whole expense of them on this extremely liberal estimate, would be but one thousand millions—not a ninth of the Commissioner's figures for the waste in the rebellion.

What could we do with the remaining nearly eight thousand two hundred and eight millions. Rather what could we not do with them? We could erect and endow in all our large cities, hospitals, observatories, public scientific gardens, museums, art galleries, libraries; we could stud the whole land with every variety of needed charitable asylums for orphans, the sick and the aged. We could thread the continent with railroads and canals; we could master almost every manageable want of suffering in the land, and provide for the quick perfecting of the development and civilization of the whole Republic.

Let it not be replied that it was expended for an adequate consideration—a cheap purchase. Far from it. For the extinction of slavery and the reintegration of the Republic, it was indeed a cheap outlay. But had it not been for the fathomless depravity of the political leaders of the rebellion, these great advantages might have been attained without this almost inconceivable loss of the resources of the people. Not holy Christianity, but the plainest truisms of political economy and every dictate of civilization and humanity, reprobate the motives and the measures of the insurrectionists. If ever a war was iniquitous from top to bottom, this was. There is no imaginable—no possible justification of it.

Some eight years ago it was considered ridiculous to talk of the abolition of slavery by the purchase of the slaves. Their value was then put at $2,000,000,000 and politicians hooted the thought of such an indemnity. They have now paid more than four times as much. ($9,208,000,000) besides inflicting untold anguish and suffering on all the nation; and laying in untimely graves more than half a million of the best youth of the country. When will nations come to their senses? When will self torturing, self destroying man learn that "righteousness exalteth a nation and sin is a reproach to any people."

NEWS SUMMARY.

—At Boone, Iowa, on Wednesday last, the thermometer was six degrees below zero.

—Gen. Jas. W. Ripley, of the army, died at Hartford, Tuesday night, aged seventy-five.

—The new bridge across the Mississippi, at St. Paul, has been completed and accepted by the city.

—A Lawrence (Kansas) dispatch says Sunday and Monday last were the coldest days of the season—and put a stop to garden making.

—The Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway Company built one hundred miles of road in about seven months last year, and have purchased iron and made arrangements to beat that this year.

—The House of the Ohio Legislature spent all of Wednesday last on the resolution proposing to amend the State Constitution so as to allow women to vote. The result of, the vote stood, yeas 51, nays 54.

—In the Illinois Constitutional Convention the following section has been added to the miscellaneous article: No divorce dissolving a marriage contract shall be granted, except for adultery, or for causes which render marriage void *abinitio*, and in no case shall it be lawful for the party on account of whose adultery a divorce shall be decreed to marry again during the life time of the husband or wife in whose behalf such a decree shall have been rendered. Ordered to be printed.

—Last week, at Huntsville, Alabama, J. A. Dodge, while teaching an easy method of arithmetic and exhibiting an Indian, had some words with a drunken man who, after the lecture, which was in a church, assaulted Dodge, and the latter knocked him down. The people advised Dodge to leave in order to avoid further trouble, and accordingly he started towards Tennessee with his wife, child and Indian in an ambulance. He was followed by the drunken man and six others, who fired several shots through the ambulance, fortunately, without hurting any of the occupants. Dodge finally drove them off by opening a spirited fire from the ambulance.

—A cable dispatch from Rome, dated March 16th says: The meeting held at the American Chapel last night, in honor of the memory of Hon. Anson Burlingame, was largely attended by American residents and visitors and some distinguished Frenchmen were present. Minister Washburn presided and made a speech, paying tribute to the political and social qualities of Mr. Burlingame, who, he said, had been his friend since 1855. Rev. Mr. Lambon read resolutions of eulogy and condolence. Ex-Governor Bullock, of Massachusetts, in an eloquent discourse gave the history of the life and services of the deceased, dwelling upon his last famous mission and its accomplishment.

—About the first of December the iron clad Atlanta left Philadelphia for Port au Prince. She had been purchased by the Salnava Government of Hayti, and was officered by young men, nearly all of whom had formerly belonged to the United States navy. She had two Haytian Senators on board, the wife of the commanding officer, and a crew of over one hundred men, recruited in Philadelphia—in all one hundred and twenty souls. Since the day she sailed not one word has been heard from any soul on board of her. Some time since the report was published that she had been wrecked on Fortune Island, but it was subsequently denied, and the friends of those on board, in the absence of any intelligence from her, have been reduced to the last extremity of hope for their safety.

THE chances that the Bingham amendment will be stricken out grow stronger every day. Opportunely enough, the reconstructed rebellious spirit of Georgia comes to hand in time to aid in its own defeat. The howlings of joy over the passage of the Amendment by the rebel press, and their threats that they would soon have things their own way, together with the outrages on the line of the Brunswick and Albany Railroad, which is being constructed by Northern capital and Northern men, will operate to fasten the present Legislature upon them for two years more, in spite of everything that a Conservative Republican sentiment can do. The convictions of a majority of Republicans to-day is that Georgia ought to be remanded to pure military rule and kept there for the next four years.

—Senator Morton was the principle advocate of the San Domingo treaty, while Mr. Sumner took the lead against it. One Senator reserved his right to vote for the treaty in the Senate. The considerations which influenced the Committee were various. It was urged that there was no knowing how much the purchase would cost in the end; that we should have to follow it up by annexing Hayti; that the possession of an island in the West Indies would greatly facilitate smuggling; that is a bad policy to absorb any Latin colonies, &c. The members of the Committee say that their decision will have no effect whatever upon the final result in the Senate, as each Senator will vote according to his individual predilection; but the impression is that the necessary majority for ratification cannot be obtained.

—Judge Shackelford, one of the most prominent Republicans in Tennessee and an appointee to the Supreme Bench by Governor Brownlow, has addressed a card to the *Banner*, at Nashville, stating that he is opposed to Congressional intervention in Tennessee, because it would destroy the prosperity of the State, engender feelings of bitterness and strife that could not be repressed for twenty years, would establish a dangerous precedent and ruin the Republican party. Judge Shackleford was one of those who called the Republican convention which met here on the 16th of February. J. M. Trimble, late Representative in Congress from the Nashville district, also takes ground against Congressional intervention.

Miscellaneous.

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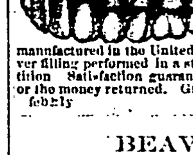

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Miscellaneous.

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AT
J. M. BURCHFIELD & CO'S.,
No. 52 Sixth Street, late St. Clair,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
nov10tc.

SCHIFF & STEINFELD,
NEW BRIGHTON.
PRICE LIST OF
FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

Siberian Squirrel Cape and Muff	$10.00
Heavy Blankets per pair	3.00
Heavy Coverlets	4.00
20 Spring Hoop Skirt	50
Good Beaver Ladies Sacks	6.00
Nice Styles in Shawls	1.00
Ladies Merino Hose	15
Good unbleached Muslin	9
Good Bleached	10
Checkered Flannels	30
Ticking	10
Canton Flannel	16

All kinds of Dry Goods and Notions at corresponding prices.

Every one admits who ever dealt with Schiff & Steinfeld that they can not be undersold in ready made Clothing, of which they keep the largest and best selected stock in Beaver county!

Merchant Tailoring is carried on in this house in a way that whoever patronizes this firm must be pleased in regard to prices and fit. They have the lowest price in plain figures marked on every piece of cloth or cassimere. They make up an overcoat, pants or vest, and they do not deviate rom that under no circumstances.

They have the lowest price in plain figures on every piece of goods, at which rate they will make up a garment, and they do not deviate from this price under any circumstances.

Their Cutter, Mr. Sowyne, is regarded in New Brighton as the leading man in fashionable cutting, and there exists no doubt that he deserves this name, when you look at the elegantly fitting suits which are daily turned out by

SCHIFF & STEINFELD.

Christmas Presents,
MEYRAN & SIEDLE,
Successors to
REINEMAN, MEYRAN & SIEDLE;
No. 42, Fifth Avenue,
PITTSBURGH, Pa.

Have just opened especially for the coming holidays an unusually large and elegant stock of

FINE JEWELRY,
WATCHES, DIAMONDS,
SILVER AND PLATED WARE.

Fine Table Cutlery, French Clocks, Bronzes, Musical Boxes, Jas. Nardin's, Charles Jacot's and Frodsham's Watches.

American Watches,

made by Appleton, Tracy & Co., American Watch Co., E. Howard & Co., Elgin Watch Co.

FINE AMERICAN CLOCKS,
Made by SETH THOMAS,

Of which a large assortment is constantly kept on hand in our basement, and sold wholesale and retail. (ch dec 8.

Wall Paper! Wall Paper!!

PATTERNS NEW,
PRICES LOW,
VARIETY ENDLESS,
FROM THE BEST FRENCH IMPORTED
To The Cheapest Kitchen Paper.
De Zouche & Co.,
112 Wood st., corner of Fifth ave.
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Plain and gold bordered Oil Cloth Window Blinds. [feb23:3m.

☞ Blank Mortgages for sale at the Argus office.

Dry Goods.

New Arrival of Goods
AT
Speyerer & Sons,
Corner of Water and James Streets
ROCHESTER, PENN'A.

Have just returned from the east with a large stock of goods bought at the lowest cash prices, which they offer to the public at

REASONABLE PRICES,
Consisting of
DRY GOODS.
GROCERIES, PROVISIONS,
AND HARDWARE,
PRINTS, TURKS, COBURGS, ALPACAS, WOOL DELAINS, CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, SHAWLS, SILKS, FLANNELS, MERINOS, MEN'S UNDERWEAR,
HATS, CAPS, *BOOTS AND SHOES*
ROPE, OCUM & PACKING YARN,
IRON & NAILS,
Paints, Oils and Putty,
Queensware and Willow Ware,
FLOUR, FEED, GRAIN, BACON,
&c., &c., &c.

We still have control of the celebrated

CANTON CITY MILLS FLOUR,
AND
NEWCREEK FLOUR.

We recieve the above brands by the car load, and can sell them at

Pittsburgh Prices

saving freight on same.

We can sell IRON, NAILS, SUGARS, COFFEES, TEAS, SOAPS, SPICES, &c. at wholesale prices to dealers.

☞ Thanking the public for past patronage, we hope to merit a liberal share for the future. We always buy for cash and sell cheap.

P. S. Also agents for the

KNIFFEN MOWER AND REAPER
and Pittsburgh National Plow Co's.
PLOWS.

Pure Catawba and Concord wine of our own vintage for medical and Sacramental purposes, are highly recommended by those who have used them.
nov3tc.

DRUGS!
DRUGS & MEDICINES
TRUSSES!
W. BUECHLING
German Apothecary and Druggist!
IN THE DIAMOND,
ROCHESTER,

Keeps constantly on hand a well selected stock of

PURE DRUGS,
PATENT MEDICINES,
PERFUMES AND SOAPS,
PAINTS, OILS,
PURE WINES AND
LIQUORS FOR
Medical Purposes.

Cigars and Tobacco, Crude and Refined Oils.

ALSO

Sole agent for Dr. Betzel's Patent Trusses.

All kinds of Trusses will be delivered on short notice. Physicians prescriptions will be filled at all hours of day and night.

☞ *A share of patronage solicited* ☜
jy21:1y.

AT
JOS. HORNE & CO'S.
Fall and Winter Millinery Goods,

Ribbons, Flowers, Feathers, Hats, Bonnets Velvets, Embroideries, Handkerchiefs, White Goods, Dress and Cloak Trimmings, Hoisery & Gloves,

WOOLEN GOODS,

Yarns, Worsted, Flannels, Corsets and Balmoral Skirts,

UNDERWEAR,
FURNISHING GOODS,
Hair Coils, Rolls and Switches,
AND NOTIONS,

Stock always complete and prices low.

77 & 79 MARKET ST.,
PITTSBURGH, Pa.
oct6tc.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH PERFECTED!—T. J. & H. J. CHANDLER are purchased the exclusive right of Beaver county to use Dr. Stuck's Patent, by which they can put up Vulcanite as thin as Gold Plate, with a beautiful enameled polish; and so light and elastic as to perfectly adapt itself to the mouth; obviating all that clumsy and bulky condition, so much complained of heretofore; and lessening their liability to break one hundred per cent. Indeed, no one seeing it would be willing to wear the old style plate any longer than they could conveniently get them exchanged. All branches of Dentistry performed in the best and most substantial manner. In filling teeth with gold, etc., we challenge competition from any quarter, and can refer to living subjects whose fillings have stood between thirty and forty years. Among the number Hon. John Allison will exhibit fillings we inserted some 35 years ago; the teeth as perfect as the day they were filled. Laughing Gas prepared on a new plan, freeing it from all unpleasant and dangerous effects, making the extraction of teeth a source of pleasure rather than of horror and pain. Prices as low as any good dentist in the State. Office at Beaver Station, Rochester Pa.
nov3:tf] T. J. & H. J. CHANDLER.

Miscellaneous.

STOVES & TINWARE.
O. R. ANSHUTZ,
DEALER IN
Tin, Copper & Sheet-Iron Ware.
ALSO
Keeps a Complete Assortment of
Fire-Fronts,
Grates, Cooking-Stoves
&c. &c.

Roofing, Guttering and Spouting Done to Order promptly and on Reasonable Terms.

Particular Attention Paid to Job Work.

Jappaned and
PRESSED WARE
Kept Constantly on Hand.

Shop on the lower end of Third Street,
Beaver, Pa.

Call and Examine our Stock before purchasing elsewhere. [mar10tf

FALLSTON FOUNDRY,
AND REPAIR SHOP.

Engines and machinery made and repaired in the best style. Having great variety of Patterns I can with promptitude accommodate customers, with almost everything in the casting line and at lowest rates.

Plough and Plough Castings,
of different patterns, including the Great Western, which speaks for itself wherever it has been used

STOVES,

Cooking, Franklin and Heating, of the most popular Patterns, of all Cooking Stoves the GREAT REPUBLIC is the best as it takes little fuel, little room to do the most work, best baker, and most durable; taken altogether the best stove in use, In connection with the stove I have got up a

Patent Portable Extension Top,

which takes very little room, no additional fuel, can not get out of order, and not liable to wear out, dispensing with all Pipe, can be put on or taken off at any time and made to suit all stoves of any size or patterns.

In testimony of what is here said, I offer a few names of persons having used the Stove for some time:

1 Dr. Isaac Winans,
2 M. T. Kennedy,
3 Samuel Kennedy,
4 Robert M'Gowan,
5 John Watson,
6 Dr. Jas. E. Jackson,
7 Dr. J. S. Elliott,
8 Dr — Parker,
9 Dr. J. D. McCreary,
10 Milo W. Miller,
11 William Lyon
12 Andrew Morrow
13 Ross B. Evans
14 Capt. James Roney
15 Capt. J. S. Winans
16 Mrs Major Wade
17 Mrs. Geo. Fulton
18 H. T. Reeves,
19 A. G. M'Creary
20 James Conklin
21 Thomas R. Davis
22 Hugh Sheals
23 Capt W. Glenn,
24 Thomas Bradshaw, Sr
25 Milo Bradshaw,
26 Robert Bradshaw
27 Thos J Bradshaw, Jr.
28 Dixon Reed,
29 Milton Reed
30 Milo Reed
31 William Reed,
32 Joel Reed,
33 Mrs Thos Hunter
34 Johnston Laughlin
35 James Thompson,
36 Martin Knight
37 Richard Staley
38 William Rogers
39 Joseph McFerran
40 David Carr
41 Dr. — Moon
42 Solomon Fronk
43 James Knowles
44 Judge Cairns
45 William Morrow,
46 Wm. Bickerstaff
47 Samuel Crossen
48 Joseph McDermitt
49 Mrs. Jas M'Dermitt,
50 William Wagner
51 Rev B F Sawhill
52 Washington Engle
53 John Y. Marks
54 Capt. A. M'Donald
55 Capt. M M'Donald,
56 Wm M'Donald,
57 Mrs Nancy M'Donald
58 Alex. White
59 Mrs Lundis
60 William Grove,
61 Boston Grove,
62 John Grove
63 Abner Morton,
64 John G Gibson,
65 Jonathan McKenzie,
66 Mrs — Russell,
67 John W. D. Smith,
68 S. S. M Ferran,
69 John Jackson,
70 Benj F. Pugh,
71 Samuel Kennedy,
72 Capt. Jas Johnston,
73 Benjamin Franklin
74 Jacob Longnecker,
75 James P. Couch,
76 Frederick Katarar,
77 Mrs Robert Andrews,
78 John M. Duncan,
79 Mrs. Thos. Middleton
80 James H Morlan
81 David Lloyd
82 Thomas Beacom
83 John Dunlap
84 Andrew W Jackson
85 Samuel Taylor,
86 Hiram Stowe,
87 Mrs. L Patterson,
88 William Davidson,
89 Geo Shively,
90 Samuel Dunlap,
91 Rev. D. P Lowary,
92 Robert Imbrie,
93 Geo. W. Hamilton,
94 Frank Wilson, Esq.
95 William Dunn,
96 George Wilson
97 Jason Richardson,
98 Maj E. Sankey,
99 Alfred Pierce
100 Austin Pierce
101 John Pierce
102 Mrs John Thomas
103 John Lowery
104 J. W. Funkhouser
105 James Thomas
106 Robert Wallace
107 Daniel Maxwell
108 Thomas Morgan,
109 Dr. C. R. Tuttle,
110 Criss O'Rourke
111 Henry Fetter
112 Francis Houlet
113 Eli Beno,
114 R. L. Higgins,
115 Henrici & Lenz,
116 Michael Weyand
117 William Peteland
118 Rev Wm Nesbit
119 Henry Bradford
120 William Strock,
121 Joseph L. Blackmore

In introducing our stove we receive in part pay a great number of stoves recently manufactured and sold by other parties. These, as a general thing, are nearly new and embrace the newest and most improved styles now made, excepting those manufactured by myself. We will sell these at very low rates.

Having three first class engines on hand of about fifteen horse power capacity, they are offered to the public at reasonable rates.

JOHN THORNILEY.
feb 17 '69-1y

MOORES' DRUG STORE,
IN BEAVER.
May be found the best assortment of
DRUGS,
Medicines,
CHEMICALS,
PURE
LIQUORS, WINES
And Brandies,
Paints, Oils,
AND
DYE STUFFS;
TOILET ARTICLES, SOAPS
BRUSHES,
PATENT MEDICINES

In great variety, all of the best quality, and sold cheaper than can be bought at any other Drug Store in the county.

Duponco's Female Pills 75 cents per box; Cheeseman's, $1; Clark's, $1.

The Largest Stock of LAMPS & LAMP TRIMMINGS, LANTERNS, STATIONERY, WINDOW GLASS & PUTTY Ever offered outside of the city, at Moore's Drug Store, and sold cheaper than can be bought anywhere else.

Let those who doubt this call and see, and they will doubt no more.
jyul1'67 J. MOORE.

Dan'l Hugus & Co,
MANUFACTURERS OF

Marbleized Slate Mantles.
No. 187 Liberty Street,
Pittsburgh, Penn'a.
Prices, $25.00 and Upwards.

In the marbleizing process certain mineral colors, or metalic oxides, are applied to and absorbed by the stone, which is then subjected to a proper degree of heat until the enamel is perfectly incorporated with the slate, and becomes one substance forever. We have now, on exhibition, over thirty mantles of different colors and styles of finish; and we pay particular attention to orders where parties wish colors to harmonize with paper and carpets. We are receiving, monthly, new styles from European Designers, which enables us to produce the latest patrerns in marble. [June:1y9